Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-90-111
Friday
8 June 1990

Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-90-111 *8 June 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Chernyshev Examines Missile Reduction Initiative *[TASS]* 1
Shevardnadze Views Arms Control, U.S. Ties *[MOSCOW NEWS No 21]* 1
Abandonment of Deterrence Strategy Justified *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 5 Jun]* 2

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Events Surrounding Warsaw Pact Meeting in Moscow 4
Havel, Delegation Arrive *[Prague Radio]* 4
Jaruzelski, Mazowiecki Arrive *[Warsaw TV]* 4
Havel, Jaruzelski Meet *[Prague CTK]* 4
Gorbachev, Havel Speak at Luncheon *[TASS]* 4
Gorbachev Meets With De Maiziere *[TASS]* 5
Further on Gorbachev, De Maiziere *[East Berlin ADN]* 5
Gorbachev Meets With Iliescu *[TASS]* 5
Further on Gorbachev, Iliescu *[Bucharest Radio]* 6
Gorbachev, Jaruzelski Meet *[TASS]* 6
Gorbachev Meets With Antall *[TASS]* 6
Gorbachev, Mladenov Discuss Issues *[TASS]* 6
Mazowiecki Meets De Maiziere, Havel *[Warsaw Radio]* 7
Mazowiecki Meets Jaruzelski, Havel *[Warsaw PAP]* 7
Antall Holds Luncheon for De Maiziere *[East Berlin ADN]* 7
Further Reportage on Pact Meeting Activities 7
CSFR Brings 'Draft' Declaration *[Prague CTK]* 7
Gorbachev Addresses Meeting *[Budapest Radio]* 7
ADN Reports on Gorbachev Speech *[East Berlin ADN]* 8
AFP Reports on Gorbachev Speech 8
De Maiziere Delivers Address *[East Berlin ADN]* 8
Hungary's Antall Addresses Meeting *[Budapest MTI]* 9
Antall Proposes 'Winding up' Pact *[Budapest Radio]* 10
Participants Sign Declaration *[East Berlin ADN]* 10
Pact Declaration Published *[TASS]* 10
Pact's 'Present Form' To Change *[East Berlin ADN]* 11
Pact Meeting Ends *[TASS]* 12
Reportage on Officials' Comments on Pact Meeting 12
CSFR Official on Pact's Changes *[Prague Radio]* 12
Havel on CSFR 'Draft' Declaration *[Prague Radio]* 12
De Maiziere on 'Good Coexistence' *[East Berlin ADN]* 12
Poland's Skubiszewski Comments *[Warsaw Radio]* 13
Iliescu, Jaruzelski Comment *[Moscow TV]* 13
De Maiziere on Meeting's Progress *[East Berlin ADN]* 13
Goncz on 'Diplomatic Success' *[Budapest MTI]* 14
Kvitsinsky Gives Briefing *[TASS]* 14
Further on Kvitsinskiy Briefing *[Moscow Radio]* 15

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

NATO Foreign Ministers' Meeting Held 8 Jun *[TASS]* 16
Ministers Address Human Dimension Conference *[TASS]* 16
Bonn IPU Forum Discusses Disarmament Issues *[PRAVDA 1 Jun]* 17

Okinawans Protest U.S. Forces' Presence *[Moscow International]* 17
Correction to Shevardnadze Copenhagen Speech 18

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Zagladin Comments on Washington Summit *[Moscow Radio]* 19

Northeast Asia

Reportage Continues on Gorbachev-No Tae-u Meeting 23
Agreement on DPRK Denied *[Moscow International]* 23
Kornilov Comments *[TASS]* 23
Commentary on Meeting *[Moscow International]* 23
Arbatov Interviewed on South Korea, Summit *[cross-reference]* 24
Trade Representative in South Korea Interviewed *[cross-reference]* 24
Soviet-Japanese Cooperation in Khabarovsk Viewed *[Moscow International]* 24

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Rogachev Departs Bangkok for Kuala Lumpur *[TASS]* 25
Commentary Views Importance of Burmese Elections *[Moscow International]* 25

Sub-Saharan Africa

Researchers, Journalists Discuss African Issues *[PRAVDA 26 May]* 26
African Envoys Praise Media Attention *[TASS]* 26

East Europe

PDS Leader's Misgivings on United Germany Cited *[PRAVDA 7 Jun]* 27
GDR To Increase Goods Export to USSR *[Moscow Radio]* 27
Dealings in GDR Currency To Terminate *[IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]* 27
Metallurgy Cooperation Agreement Signed in Sofia *[TASS]* 27
Official on Cooperation Prospects With Bulgaria *[Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT 2 Jun]* 28

West Europe

Reportage on Prime Minister Thatcher's Visit 28
Ryzhkov Greets Thatcher on Arrival *[TASS]* 28
Thatcher Interviewed *[PRAVDA 8 Jun]* 29
Thatcher Congratulates Yeltsin *[Moscow TV]* 29
Gorbachev, Thatcher Begin Meetings *[TASS]* 29
Thatcher on Talks With Gorbachev *[London PRESS ASSOCIATION 8 Jun]* 29
Ryzhkov, Thatcher Sign Documents *[TASS]* 30
Thatcher Meets With Yazov *[TASS]* 30
Gorbachev, Thatcher Hold News Conference *[TASS]* 30

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Supreme Soviet

Moscow TV Relays Supreme Soviet Proceedings 32
5 June Sessions 32
6 June Session 32
Bill on Taxation of Enterprises Debated *[TASS]* 33
Amendments to Law on Cooperation Discussed *[TASS]* 34
Continues 6 June *[TASS]* 34
Reportage on Militia Bill Discussion *[TASS]* 34
Bakatin Address *[Moscow Radio]* 34

Militia Bill Approved, Split on Law Enforcement *[TASS]* 35
Leaders Describe Kirgiziya Events *[TASS]* 36
Lukyanov Reports Details 35
Bakatin Says 'Very Complex' 36
Bill on Press Freedom Debated *[TASS]* 37
Continues 8 June *[TASS]* 37
Supreme Soviet Ratifies International Documents *[IZVESTIYA 5 Jun]* 38

Political & Social

Options for Market Economy Transition Outlined *[TASS]* 38
Gorbachev Greets Lessees' First Congress *[IZVESTIYA 3 Jun]* 38
Local Apparatus Needs Qualitative Change *[PRAVDA 22 May]* 39
Doubts Cast Upon CPSU Ideological Renewal *[MOSCOW NEWS No 22]* 40
More on Rehabilitation of Purge Victims *[PRAVDA 31 May]* 41
Militiaman, Prosecutor Killed in Moscow *[TASS]* 42
*Reported Arrest of Morphine Thieves *[TRUD 6 Jun]* 43

Economic

Tyumen Adopts 'Economic Sanctions' Against Moscow *[Moscow Radio]* 43
Penza Enterprise Examples Construction Potential *[Moscow TV]* 43
Another Accident Occurs at Vorkuta Mine *[Moscow TV]* 43
Radiation Adds to Azov Sea Pollution Hazards *[Moscow TV]* 44
Abalkin, Aganbegyan Lead Conference on Market *[IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]* 44
AUCCTU Conditionally Supports Market Economy *[TRUD 27 May]* 45

Scientific

Nickel Refinery Exploded 'Two Weeks Ago' *[Helsinki Radio]* 48
Reports of Murmansk Radioactive Cloud Denied *[TASS]* 49
Report on Ignalina Two Closure Cited *[Helsinki Radio]* 49
Reportage on 'Kristall-Mir' Docking Attempt 49
Computer Aborted Scheduled Plan *[Moscow TV]* 49
'Kristall' Module Trajectory Adjusted *[Moscow International]* 50
Kristall Placed in Higher Orbit *[Moscow Radio]* 50
Rocket Research Center Set Up in Dnepropetrovsk *[Kiev International]* 50
Novosibirsk Computer Science Center Upgraded *[IZVESTIYA 7 Jun]* 50

Military

Price Reform Impact on Armed Forces Examined *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Jun]* 51
Troop Withdrawal From Hungary Reported *[Moscow TV]* 52
Air Defense Forces Party Conference Held *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Jun]* 53
Yazov Questioned on Lack of Military Literature *[Moscow Radio]* 53
Yazov, Others Sign Konstantinov Obituary *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Jun]* 54

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Baltic Republics

Baltic Council Issues Legal Statements *[Vilnius Radio]* 55
Vilnius Radio Carries 7 June Supreme Council 55
Agenda Proposed 55
Landsbergis Addresses Council 56
Antigovernment Campaign Viewed 56
Demands of Poles Reported 57
Moscow TV on Lithuanian Council Proceedings 57
Power Station Output Reportedly Increased *[Vilnius Radio]* 58
Conflicting Reports Issued on Power Station *[Vilnius Radio]* 58
More on Power Station *[Vilnius Radio]* 58

Appeal Issued on Attacks on Lithuanian Leadership *[Vilnius Radio]* 59
Lithuanian TV, Radio Officials Visit Moscow *[Vilnius International]* 59
Estonia, Latvia To Provide Lithuanians Jobs *[Vilnius International]* 59
Estonian People's Front Elects New Board *[RAHVA HAAL 29 May]* 59
200,000 Latvians Demand Status Referendum *[Moscow Radio]* 60

RSFSR

Congress Declares Priority of Russian Laws *[TASS]* 60
Moscow TV Relays 7 June Congress Proceedings 60
Agenda Outlined 60
Constitutional Changes Debated 61
Supreme Soviet Formation Viewed 62
Supreme Soviet Status Debated 63
Soviet of Nationalities Viewed 63
Candidacies Discussed 64
Moscow Group Protests Market Economy Transition *[Moscow Radio]* 64
Leningrad's Sobchak Views Soviet Administration *[MOSCOW NEWS No 22]* 64
Remarks on Soviet Session *[Moscow Radio]* 65
Sakhalin Oblast Local Elections Detailed *[Khabarovsk TV]* 66

Caucasus

Yerevan Party Discusses 'Critical' Situation *[Yerevan Radio]* 66
Armenian National Army Chief Views Tasks *[Moscow International]* 67
Armenian Deputies Send Letter to Gorbachev *[Yerevan International]* 67
Armenian Commission Meets, Party Program Viewed *[Yerevan Radio]* 67
Nakhichevan's Socioeconomic Development Examined *[Baku Radio]* 68
Azerbaijani Party Congress Opens, Reforms Viewed *[TASS]* 68
Azerbaijani President Extends Subsidies, Benefits *[PRAVDA 7 Jun]* 68
Moscow TV on Tbilisi Students' Hunger Strike 69
First Phase of Georgian Party Congress Ends *[PRAVDA 17 May]* 69

Central Asia

Reportage on Kirghizia Ethnic Violence 69
Investigatory Teams Formed *[Moscow Radio]* 69
'Nationalism' Denounced *[TASS]* 70
Continued Disorders Reported *[Frunze Radio]* 70
Leaders' Resignation Demanded *[Moscow TV]* 71
State of Emergency Decreed *[Frunze Radio]* 71
Frunze Curfew Proclaimed *[TASS]* 71
Official Updates Situation *[Frunze Radio]* 72
Situation Worsens *[Moscow Radio]* 72
Frunze 'Restless' *[TASS]* 73
Tension 'Mounting' *[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 7 Jun]* 73
Party Secretary Stoned *[TASS]* 73
Kazakh Party Congress Opens in Alma-Ata *[Alma-Ata Radio]* 73
Nazarbayev Report *[TASS]* 73
Date Set for East Kazakhstan By-Election *[IZVESTIYA 5 Jun]* 74
Makhkamov Comments on Tajik Party Congress *[PRAVDA 4 Jun]* 74

Chernyshev Examines Missile Reduction Initiative

LD0606140390 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 6 Jun 90

[By TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS—The Soviet Union has taken another step towards ridding Europe of nuclear weapons. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, speaking in Copenhagen at the second human rights meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, announced that by the autumn of next year the Soviet Union will unilaterally eliminate in central Europe 60 launchers of tactical missiles and more than 250 units of nuclear artillery and will withdraw 1,500 nuclear charges. Altogether 140 missile launchers and 3,200 artillery nuclear guns will be reduced by the end of this year.

This Soviet initiative is aimed above all at creating favourable conditions for starting talks with NATO on tactical nuclear armaments in Europe.

The USSR has long been proposing to eliminate these armaments, including the nuclear component for dual-purpose means, as well as nuclear delivery vehicles. At the summit in Washington, the Soviet president made a call to start talks on this problem in the autumn of next year.

It should be noted that there are at present certain positive changes in the stand of the North Atlantic Alliance that has been rejecting proposals for negotiations over a long time.

In May NATO abrogated the programme of modernisation of U.S. nuclear tactical missiles in Europe and expressed the readiness to start talks on the limitation and reduction of these armaments. The United States intends to withdraw part of its nuclear artillery from West German territory.

Favourable conditions are thus shaping for a dialogue on this problem between the two military-political alliances. True, NATO is not yet showing the striving to fully eliminate tactical nuclear armaments in Europe. In Western capitals there is only talk about decreasing nuclear confrontation. But the main thing is to begin such a bilateral process. The advance to the final goal should be made stage-by-stage. At the first period, as the Soviet Union proposed, it would be expedient to discuss substantial cuts in tactical nuclear arsenals in Europe. As the United States and NATO are not fully prepared to eliminate nuclear arms, the Soviet Union suggested last year the idea of joint definition of parameters of the "minimum nuclear deterrence", including tactical nuclear weapons.

Shevardnadze Views Arms Control, U.S. Ties

LD0606154690 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 21, 3-10 Jun 90 p 1

[Interview with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, by Aleksandr Makhov; date, place not specified—first paragraph is introduction: "Promising Progress"]

[Text] Following talks between the U.S. Secretary of State and the USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, Eduard Shevardnadze granted this interview to an MOSCOW NEWS analyst.

MN: Before Baker's visit to Moscow the Western media were pessimistic about the chances of coordinating the main points of the future strategic offensive weapons treaty in time for the Washington summit. The talks lasting longer than usual added substance to such predictions. Only now are the results of this round of negotiations seen as promising. What lies behind such a drastic change of tone? Has a breakthrough been achieved?

Shevardnadze: In recent months work on the future treaty slowed down considerably because of difficulties regarding sea-based cruise missiles and air-borne cruise missiles. A formula acceptable to both parties has been found only now, during the Moscow round of talks. And it was not easy. There were times when the talks seemed to have reached stalemate, but both parties continued their work, refusing to yield to panic. Once again I would like to give Mr. Baker his due for showing self-control and professionalism.

Long-standing key problems have been resolved. Earlier this week Soviet experts left for Washington to make preparations so that the two presidents should be able to declare that the basis of the future treaty had already been agreed on. We are confident that the treaty will be ready for signing before the end of this year.

MN: Speaking at the press conference in Moscow, Mr. Baker also assessed the talks positively. According to him, considerable progress was achieved in many spheres, with the exception of reductions in conventional weapons. He said Moscow proved unprepared for new American initiatives.

Shevardnadze: The key issues negotiated in Vienna are aviation, the number of troops in Central Europe, tanks, armoured vehicles and arms control. The Soviet delegation tabled a series of proposals. Accordingly, the American party came up with counterproposals. Time will be needed, I believe, to think these matters out. Both we and the Americans need to consult the allies before making final decisions. We agree that the Vienna negotiations ought to be accelerated. At the present round of talks we agreed that objective political developments had outpaced the Vienna talks. I feel there are opportunities to accelerate matters.

MN: What do you think can impede the progress of Soviet-American relations?

Shevardnadze: As representatives of the U.S. Administration tell us, the aggravation of the situation in the Baltic republics at the present moment might be an obstacle to further development of Soviet-American relations. I don't see any other objective reasons capable of freezing what I would call the historic processes of further normalization.

Abandonment of Deterrence Strategy Justified

PM0606144390 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 90 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel V. Dmitriyev, candidate of technical sciences, and Colonel V. Strebkov, candidate of philosophical sciences: "From Strategy of Deterrence to Strategic Stability"]

[Text] In the article "Outdated Concept" published on 10 April, we said that in present-day conditions reliable security cannot be guaranteed if one is guided by the concept of nuclear deterrence and a recognition of the permissibility of a nuclear first strike. In our opinion, the search now for ways to prevent war should no longer be conducted in the framework of the strategy of deterrence but through ensuring strategic stability. Herein lies the basis of the transition from deterrence and the balance of force to the balance of the sides' interests. The new political thinking offers that possibility.

Can the present strategic situation in the world be called stable? Only very relatively. The parity situation in the strategic sphere gives the sides not so much equal security as equal danger. Stability will grow only as the level of nuclear confrontation falls progressively lower until nuclear weapons are completely excluded from the military arsenals.

Let us note right away that at the moment this is only a prospect although, as the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit show, it is a realistic one. But the mechanism for a secure world is still being created. A considerable quantity of nuclear weapons still exist and forces which rely on them are still operating. The times demand different approaches. What are they?

The essence of military stability, in our view, is that at each lower level of equilibrium the sides must have a strategic nuclear forces potential which enables them to achieve qualitatively comparable results in the event of an exchange of nuclear strikes. The fulfillment of this condition removes the potential aggressor's hope of gaining any strategic superiority at all. Because the relative qualitative equality of the nuclear forces' combat potential, which is the decisive condition of strategic stability, removes the incentive to try to outdo the opposing side. A nuclear first strike no longer offers any military advantages which, undoubtedly, helps to reduce international tension and promotes the search for other, peaceful ways of resolving conflicts. Of course, the structure of the sides' strategic nuclear forces may vary but the potential at any level—and this is especially important—must be of equal effectiveness of use.

It would seem that the maintenance of equilibrium even at reduced levels does not automatically guarantee strategic stability or solidity. The opportunity to achieve strategic surprise in delivery of a nuclear first strike or the outbreak of nuclear war as a result of an accident, miscalculation, or provocation still remains.

It should be noted that with the increase of technical potential, the obsession with technology has an increasingly strong impact. For example, the apologists of confrontation in space are already stating that the radical change in the technology of war leads to a reduction in the danger of war and that ultimately SDI will stabilize the situation in the world more than it destabilizes it.

This is nothing more than a pipedream. Only the complete elimination of nuclear weapons on a global scale will remove the nuclear threat. And until that happens it is necessary to neutralize as much as possible the military-strategic preconditions for the occurrence of nuclear conflict. And despite the importance of military technical factors, which may determine this or that decision, it is still the political means of preventing war which are of crucial significance. The new thinking rejects the traditional, essentially technocratic, approach to questions of war and peace because it is now sharply opposed to the very idea of the prevention of war and the survival of mankind.

Quite wide-ranging forms and methods are accumulating in the arsenal of political means of ensuring stability. First, there is the expansion of contacts with representatives of other countries, ranging from heads of states and governments to ordinary citizens. Military contacts play an important role here. Mutual understanding in this sphere is a special factor in increasing the predictability of military activity. As a result the conditions are being created for regulating the levels of nuclear equilibrium through the joint conscious actions of the policymakers. Such contacts bring military political thinking increasingly into line with actual reality and promote movement toward the ultimate zero goal.

Second, strategic stability during the phased lowering of the level of equilibrium down to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is based on the principle of the deideologization of interstate relations. This gives an opportunity to develop the process of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems within the kind of framework whose chronology is difficult to define. This is the particular advantage over the completely ideologized concept of deterrence. Crisis situations (for instance, the Caribbean crisis) were due considerably to "crisis thinking" and the extent to which the latter lagged behind the new objective realities of the nuclear era. To prevent such a development of events it is necessary not only to bury the cold war hatchet but also to exclude ideological confrontation from the sphere of interstate relations, including military-political relations.

Third, one of the main conditions for achieving strategic stability at the minimum level of forces is to balance the views of military doctrines and to reduce them to a common defensive denominator. The concretization by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries of their defensive doctrine influences the general thrust of this process. That was shown by the discussion on Warsaw Pact and NATO military doctrines held in Vienna. The discussion centered in particular on individual strategic concepts and the guidelines which are a component of them.

Fourth, the increasing confidence and openness in the military sphere are gaining ever greater political significance for the strengthening of strategic stability. As this process gains content so the framework of the system of measures of confidence and verification will inevitably expand. The maximum possible openness—up to a certain degree of transparency—would be, on the one hand, an incentive to the formation of the new model of security and, on the other, would be a guarantee of the effectiveness of such a model.

The deepening political confidence will necessarily introduce many new and hitherto unknown forms in relations between the sides and ensure the involvement of the people's masses in the solution of vitally important defense problems.

Those, in our view, are some of the views on the matter of ensuring security in conditions of the implementation of the program of the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. The idea of strategic stability makes it possible to find points of contact between the interests of the USSR and the United States. It "removes" the onesidedness of the doctrine of deterrence and rejects its main postulates: the immutable "enemy image" in the form of the USSR; the striving for the superiority of strategic might; and the possibility of a preemptive use of nuclear weapons. The removal of these elements creates the preconditions for the transition from the principle of superarmament to the principle of defense sufficiency at the lowest possible level of equilibrium. And then to move on to the truly reasonable sufficiency of the sides' military potentials from which nuclear weapons would be totally excluded.

We do not claim, of course, that the opinions that we have expressed are the ultimate truth. The only thing that is absolutely clear is that, on the one hand, security today cannot be based on the doctrines of nuclear deterrence handed down from a completely different era and different military-technical reality, and on the other ensuring security in a mutually vulnerable world brooks no improvisation, as has often been shown in the past. It demands a reliable scientific base, varied approaches, and the prediction of possible trends.

Events Surrounding Warsaw Pact Meeting in Moscow

Havel, Delegation Arrive

LD0606175190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Vaclav Havel, president of the republic, has arrived by air in Moscow this afternoon, where he will participate tomorrow in the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Also in the Czechoslovak delegation are Premier Marian Calfa, Miroslav Vacek, minister of national defense, Jiri Krizan and Sasa Vondra, presidential advisors, and other representatives. Jiri Dienstbier, minister of foreign affairs, will travel from Copenhagen to Moscow later tonight.

On the agenda of the session will be a report on Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States and the problems of German unification, the point on which there is considerable diversity of views. As was shown by the last meeting of Pact foreign ministers in Prague, it is only the Soviet Union that holds considerable objections to the membership of a united Germany in the Atlantic Alliance. However, the key topic of the coming session will without doubt be questions linked to the future existence of the Warsaw Pact.

Jaruzelski, Mazowiecki Arrive

LD0606183490 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Tomorrow, four days after the Washington summit, a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states takes place in Moscow. President Wojciech Jaruzelski and Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki are already in the Soviet capital.

Before departure, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, among other things, that the evolution of the Warsaw Pact should proceed toward strengthening its political nature, while the military aspects should be reduced to the necessary minimum.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki stated: We are in favor of a fundamental reform of the Pact and gradual progress toward collective European security, but this cannot happen overnight.

Havel, Jaruzelski Meet

LD0606225890 Prague CTK in English 2219 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 6 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel met here tonight for a short discussion with Polish head of state Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Havel and Jaruzelski are in Moscow to take part in a session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee.

Gorbachev, Havel Speak at Luncheon

LD0706223690 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1858 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (TASS)—It was officially disclosed here today that on 7 June USSR President M.S. Gorbachev gave a luncheon in honor of the Warsaw Pact member states delegations. Welcoming the guests, he said:

Esteemed colleagues and friends!

On behalf of the Soviet leadership I am glad to warmly greet the leaders of the friendly allied states from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Hungary, the GDR, the Republic of Poland, Romania, and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. I greet all the participants in the meeting, our very close neighbors and allies, who are here in Moscow.

At the present stage in European development, good-neighborliness and cooperation are becoming especially important. We have a historic opportunity to overcome postwar division and to build a prosperous Europe, which is free of fear and in which all peoples and states can cooperate for the common good. Movement along this path has already begun, but many complicated problems still have to be resolved. We have to ensure a stable balance while reducing armaments to create new European security structures and to pave the way to broad cooperation in economy, ecology, culture, science, and human rights. We believe that our Warsaw Pact alliance can also play a constructive role in all this provided, naturally, it is reformed in accordance with the spirit of the times.

I want to talk in particular about an abstract quality without which none of our countries, nor Europe as a whole, can get by. I have in mind mutual trust.

In the final analysis, the source of this trust is a profound understanding of the vital interests of our peoples which is independent on the interplay of forces and free of ideological prejudice and which objectively coincide and are objectively close.

Our era offers great hopes. But its swift passage also conceals dangers: the risk of instability and the the temptation to take advantage of the opportunity to promote transient, selfish interests.

Mutual trust and mutual support are as necessary as air, as necessary as oxygen at the present time, to the joint and confident progress in the present interconnected and interdependent world. And, on the contrary, mutual suspicion, attachment to outdated stereotypes, the inclination to settle scores and to secure revenge in accordance with the principle of "who did what to whom" can only cause division and lead away from contemporary paths to progress.

I regard the fact that such a wide range of views and positions has been represented here as being a great

merit of our present meeting. This is natural. Our countries, each of which has its own outstanding and unique qualities, are in a state of profound, dynamic change.

But, despite all our differences, we are capable of contrasting views and approaches calmly and constructively, and we are demonstrating a commitment to listen to and understand each other and find sensible compromises and solutions in line with common interests.

And this is the path to protecting and augmenting what has been and is truly valuable in the relations between our states, countries, and peoples—resolutely ridding ourselves of everything irrational and outdated in the cooperation mechanism. Everything that is not only vitally necessary but also enriches us, inspires confidence, and enables us to look more boldly into the future. I mean, above all, the living, healthy tissue of creative human intercourse.

If our meeting increases the degree of trust between our countries, if it strengthens the spirit of mutual understanding—and I think this will happen—then this will be its most important and valuable result.

I wish our neighbors, allies, and friends prosperity!

President V. Havel of the CSFR spoke in reply. He said:

Mr President!

Esteemed colleagues!

Dear friends!

Permit me, as a representative of the country which will be the next host for this meeting, to thank President Gorbachev on behalf of all of us for his toast and, above all, for convening this conference and for its irreproachable organization.

All the signs are that this meeting of ours will be truly historic, because it will give impetus to a large-scale transformation of the Warsaw Pact, a transformation which will reflect the historic, new situation in which our part of Europe now finds itself in. I firmly believe that we will reach an agreement today and that this autumn our forum will gather again to turn this radical transformation into a reality.

If we succeed in doing this, we will be laying one of the most important cornerstones for what Mr. Gorbachev calls "the European home". I raise my glass to the success of this undertaking for the sake of peace!

Gorbachev Meets With De Maiziere

LD0706163690 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today met Lothar de Maiziere, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

Gorbachev emphasised that German unification can proceed successfully as part of the common European process leading to stronger peace and stability on the continent, to structures guaranteeing reliable security in Europe.

The Soviet Union is not going to hinder the process of German unification. on the contrary, the president stressed, the Soviet Union wants the unification to be genuinely solid and reliable, to incur no one's suspicion, and to take full account of the long-term interests of Germans themselves, their neighbours, all participants in the Helsinki process. One should and can find such decisions.

Any other approach to the German unification issue would amount to undermining the nascent positive changes which could eventually allow Europe and its peoples to live without fear for their future, in conditions of mutual trust and broad, free and fruitful cooperation.

Lothar de Maiziere said his government wanted to put the unification processes between the GDR and the FRG into a regulated channel. This will make it possible to take fuller account of and defend the legitmate interests of GDR citizens, the responsibility for which is borne by his government.

It was agreed to continue consultaitons at various levels on matters relating to the external aspects of German unification and bilateral relations.

The conversation passed in a sincere and constructive atmosphere.

Further on Gorbachev, De Maiziere

LD0706133190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1243 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—Aspects of the transition to all-European security structures were the topic of a talk between Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere and USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow today on the fringes of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. De Maiziere said the meeting was "extraordinarily friendly and relaxed." The main issue is still to create a transitional model for the period up to the creation of security structures for the whole of Europe which would transcend the alliances. This also applies especially for the time during which Soviet troops are still stationed on German soil, possibly in the territory of a united Germany. It will take several years to wind this down in a skilled, ecologically and socially acceptable way.

Gorbachev Meets With Iliescu

LD0706102790 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev today talked with President Ion Iliescu of Romania, who is

currently in Moscow to attend the meeting of the political consultative committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The committee meeting opened today.

Gorbachev congratulated the Romanian president on his convincing victory at the elections, the free and democratic nature of which opens the way for the country's revival on the basis of social consensus.

Iliescu expressed gratitude for the Soviet Union's moral and political support to the Romanian revolution, the triumph of which was promoted by processes ushered in by Soviet perestroika.

The two sides agreed that it is possible to make Soviet-Romanian relations truly equal and mutually beneficial, clearing them of past negative tendencies.

The two presidents' talk revealed the proximity of the two countries' appropaches to major international problems. The two presidents reaffirmed their interest in reorganising the activities of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, and in turning them into institutions actively promoting international stability.

The Soviet president invited Iliescu to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Petre Roman took part in the conversation.

Further on Gorbachev, Iliescu

AU0706134890 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] On the occasion of his presence in the capital of the Soviet Union to attend the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member countries, Mr. Ion Iliescu, president elect of Romania, had a friendly meeting with the president of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev.

In an atmosphere of sincerity and mutual understanding, the two sides briefed each other on the process of profound political and socioeconomic transformations in Romania and in the Soviet Union while on the road of pluralist democracy in a state based on the rule of law and a market-oriented economy.

Ion Iliescu and Mikhail Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with the prospects, which are opening under these new conditions, for developing Romanian-Soviet relations characterized by good understanding, friendship, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Special attention was paid to expanding bilateral economic cooperation in areas of common interests. The sides also emphasized the desire of both countries to expand and deepen mutual exchanges in such areas as culture, science, education, and human contacts.

Starting on the basis of the new realities in Europe and in the world and with a view to strengthening peace, security, and equitable cooperation among states, Romania and the Soviet Union will actively cooperate in international activity.

Gorbachev, Jaruzelski Meet

LD0706134490 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 7 Jun 90

["Urgent—Gorbachev Meets Jaruzelski"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today met Polish President Wojciech Jaruzelski to discuss Soviet-Polish cooperation.

The two presidents reaffirmed their conviction there is a need for and good prospects for comprehensive, equal Soviet-Polish interaction in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, a lasting peace and stability in Europe.

The conversation passed in a constructive spirit and was characterised by openness and understanding.

Gorbachev Meets With Antall

LD0706184690 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS--Mikhail Gorbachev today met Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall.

Gorbachev favoured preserving Soviet-Hungarian good neighbourliness and cooperation. The consistent transition of the two countries' relations to a mutually advantageous basis will make it possible to preserve valuable elements that have accumulated over the past decades and, undoubtedly, make them more effective.

Antall reaffirmed his government's commitment to development well-balanced, proper and equal relations with the USSR, which have special significance for Hungary.

It was agreed that problems of restructuring Soviet-Hungarian relations at a high political level will be considered in near future.

Gorbachev, Mladenov Discuss Issues

LD0706182890 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Bulgarian President Petur Mladenov had a conversation today. They exchanged information and views on the public and political processes of a democratic nature in the two friendly countries and on problems connected with the transfer to a regulated market system.

Touching upon prospects of the development of relations between the two countries, they reaffirmed their

mutual interest in the consistent consolidation and improvement of equitable, mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria on the basis of continuity and renewal of traditional Soviet-Bulgarian relations.

Mazowiecki Meets De Maiziere, Havel

LD0706135390 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1309 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki, who is taking part in the [Warsaw Pact] meeting in Moscow, has met Lothar de Maiziere, the GDR premier. We held a fundamental talk, as the premier described it, about Polish-German topics.

In addition to this, the premier, together with President Wojciech Jaruzelski, has held a meeting with Vaclav Havel, the president of Czechoslovakia. The meeting was held at the request of President Havel. During the talks, Tadeusz Mazowiecki said that the Polish stance is that the Warsaw Pact ought to be reformed in a fundamental manner on the basis of full equal rights for all its participants in all spheres, both political and military.

Mazowiecki Meets Jaruzelski, Havel

LD0706142690 Warsaw PAP in English 1325 GMT 7 Jun 90

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Malczyk]

[Text] Moscow, June 7—Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki, now on a visit here as participant in a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states, met GDR Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere and, together with President Wojciech Jaruzelski, Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel.

In a statement for PAP, Tadeusz Mazowiecki said:

"We had thorough talks on Polish-German topics with GDR Premier Lothar de Maiziere. We discussed also the talks held by us, their prospects and economic questions that would have to be solved by us. We decided that talks on this topic would be raised from the level of experts to the higher level of vice-premiers or ministers.

"We met President Havel at his own request to discuss questions of the agenda of today's debates." Mazowiecki said and added:

"I think that the Warsaw Treaty should be essentially reformed on the principle of full equal rights of its participants in all areas, both political and military ones. One should at the same time think about a new European security system already today."

Antall Holds Luncheon for De Maiziere

LD0706075290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0701 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The Hungarian head of government, Jozsef Antall, has told his counterpart Lothar de Maiziere that the Hungarian Ambassador to Bonn Istvan Horvath will in the future represent his country's interest in the GDR as well. ADN correspondent also learned from sources within the Hungarian delegation at the Warsaw Pact summit in Moscow that the Hungarian side welcomed the dialogue with the GDR on the future of the Warsaw Pact and declared its willingness to hold further talks.

During a luncheon given by Antall in honor of de Maiziere, emphasis was placed on the Hungarian interest in carrying over the current system of political, economic, and cultural cooperation with the GDR into the system of relations with a united Germany. Hungary would like to hold meetings as soon as possible on concrete issues between specialist ministers on a bilateral level, or including the FRG. Hungary also wants a labor agreement and a new cultural agreement with Germany.

Further Reportage on Pact Meeting Activities

CSFR Brings 'Draft' Declaration

LD0706134890 Prague CTK in English 1201 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 (CTK Correspondent)—Czechoslovakia has brought a draft final declaration to the current Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting here, which has become a subject of intensive talks, President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia said here today.

After a dinner given by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev for the leaders of delegations to the session, President Havel stated that experts worked throughout the night and everything so far indicates that the participants in today's session could reach a consensus and unity, i.e. that they could adopt the declaration.

"It would be a very important declaration because it would mean a fundamental transformation of the whole Warsaw Pact and its function", President Havel said, adding that the talks have been so far "very comprehensive and thrilling." He promised he would give all the details at a press conference upon his return to Prague.

Gorbachev Addresses Meeting

LD0706115390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] In Moscow this morning, the summit of the Warsaw Pact has opened under the chairmanship of Jozsef Antall, and this is the first time that non-Communist leaders are in a majority. Gabor Izbekhi reports.

[Izbekhi] This morning, the session was held with Jozsef Antall, Hungarian head of government, in the chair. The participants adopted the Hungarian draft agenda which defines today's task of the political consulting body as the revision of the organization, activity, and nature of the Warsaw Pact. Following this, for a good hour,

Mikhail Gorbachev expounded his views that the Soviet Union can envisge basically every sort of transformation of the Warsaw Pact, including membership of various forms as well as obligations, but the most important thing is that the organization should remain for the time being. As he also said in Washington, the existence of the Warsaw Pact is counted upon. What is more, it is considered that its elimination would only complicated the disarmament talks and the realization of an all-European collective security system.

With regard to the German question, Gorbachev reiterated that it is the right of the Germans to determine their own fate and that German unification could also become a catalyst for the unification of Europe. The Soviet leader proposed that Germany should be a member of NATO and the Warsaw Pact simultaneously and, for example, the upper limit of German forces should be determined.

The Soviet leader, regarding German unification, the elimination of military blocks, and synchronizing the collective security system, proposed to establish consultative committees between NATO and the Warsaw Pact which could be joined by countries outside the blocs, too.

During the recess of the consultation, Foreign Minister Shevardnadze told journalists that they would like to establish a crisis prevention organization in Berlin. He also said that it would be advisable for the European foreign ministers to meet twice yearly and that a permanent secretariat is necessary for this.

Thus, the consultation shows the flexibility of the Soviet stance, probably for the reason that it should be possible to coordinate the interests of every member country and to avoid a unilateral action by anybody.

ADN Reports on Gorbachev Speech

LD0706113190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—It is the sacred right of the Germans to decide on the shaping of their destiny, said Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech to the [Warsaw Pact] Political Consultative Committee according to sources within the Hungarian delegation. Since the war, both Germanys have proved that they are ripe for the responsibility that they bear in Europe and in world politics and that they are capable of pursuing politics with a sense of responsibility corresponding to the democratic restructuring. Gorbachev, it is reported, touched on the possibility that the new, united Germany could have an associate membership of NATO and the Warsaw Pact. In the view of the Soviet president, the commitments towards the alliances could thus be fulfilled. Furthermore, this could also be a catalyst for a new European security system.

Gorbachev raised the question of to what extent the alliances are meeting the demands of the age. On this, the Soviet Union took the view that the Warsaw Pact was not an end in itself, it was a political factor which promoted the maintenance of balance. One of the most important goals is to ensure a transition to a future all-European structure that is as smooth and trouble-free as possible. The Warsaw Pact is suited to the solution of this task.

AFP Reports on Gorbachev Speech

AU0706105490 Paris AFP in English 0950 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (AFP)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev Thursday called for the Warsaw Pact to be maintained during current political changes in East and central Europe despite pleas by his allies to dissolve the eastern military alliance.

Opening a crucial Warsaw Pact summit here, Mr. Gorbachev briefed Warsaw Pact leaders on his talks with U.S. President George Bush in Washington last week and tackled the process of German unification, Hungarian delegation spokesman Laszlo Balazs said.

Speaking without notes, he also spoke of the impact of Soviet reforms on the eastern military alliance and again insisted that a united Germany must be a member of the Warsaw Pact and its western counterpart, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Mr. Balazs added.

Mr. Gorbachev's plea for the Pact to stay came after a Czechoslovak delegate said that there was general agreement on a plan for the organisation to "dissolve". The source said that during the last three days Warsaw Pact experts had drafted a project on Czechoslovak initiative for the Pact to become "a temporary organisation". It would be "dissolved with the constitution of a new structure for European security covering the whole continent".

The source said that "delegates from all the countries agreed that the division of Europe into blocs is a thing of the past".

The Pact, which groups seven countries of the former Eastern European communist bloc, was formed under Soviet leadership in 1955 at the height of the cold war between East and West.

Several member states have already made clear that they want to leave the alliance, or at least to introduce major changes.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA has commented that the summit would be "decisive".

De Maiziere Delivers Address

LD0706130790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—"The new GDR Government is in favor of embedding the process of German unification in the pan-European unification endeavors," GDR Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere said in Moscow

today at the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Advisory Committee. "We want to create a unified German nation-state of this kind as successfully and as swiftly as possible, a state all European states can refer to at all times as a predictable and reliable partner that can be trusted, a country oriented toward Europe, a pillar of a bridge between East and West." German unification, the government leader continued, should lend further substance to the process of overcoming the bloc confrontation. "Thus it appears possible that the united Germany will become the hinge of such a development. The unity of Germany therefore should benefit all states."

Lothar de Maiziere went on to present the GDR's views on the CSCE process which, he said, offered an appropriate opportunity for marking out the contours of a new European security system. The root of this was the creation of an autonomous, institutionalized security policy dimension for the CSCE and the establishment of a pan-European security union. Security structures hitherto should, like all functionable European structures, be developed in a pan-European direction. In this connection, Lothar de Maiziere also supported a "fundamentally reformed NATO," "that rejects on principle its hitherto strategy of a 'flexible response' with its guiding principles of nuclear first use and forward defense. A united Germany" could belong "to a NATO as radically altered as this, with a special status for the present GDR territory during a transitional period."

The head of government demanded a new quality and a new dimension for the CSCE process. In this connection, he explained a joint initiative on the part of Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the GDR on the institutionalization of the CSCE process, which is shortly to be put before the 35 CSCE states. It concerns the creation of the bases and structures for a united Europe. In this regard, the GDR was in favor of maintaining at all costs the dynamic of regular meetings within the framework of the CSCE process. A council for security and cooperation should be formed which should meet every six months at the foreign minister level, and every month at the ambassadorial level. A small secretariat should be formed in order to insure that the body can function properly. In order to gradually create all- European security structures, there are plans to set up centers for security policy cooperation in areas such as confidence-building, arms control and verification, conversion, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. The process of institutionalization within the CSCE framework should gradually be extended to nonmilitary areas of cooperation.

The GDR takes the view that "our community of treaties would have important services to render with clear political dominance," De Maiziere said, referring to the very difficult phase through which the Warsaw Pact currently is going through. Together with NATO, an ordered transition from East-West confrontation to a European peace order should be completed and guaranteed. There are many issues whose resolution is in the interest of all Warsaw Pact states, including the GDR. These include, according to the GDR head of government, the working out of strategic ideas for all-European security structures; the putting forward of new proposals on disarmament and confidence-building, primarily on the convening of negotiations on battlefield nuclear weapons; the drawing up of structures and modalities of a verification structure; mutual briefing on the participant states' stances in disarmament negotiations; and strategic considerations about the further shaping of the CSCE process, particularly the preparation of the CSCE summit in 1990, the follow-up meeting in Helsinki in 1992, and questions associated with institutionalization.

The GDR would use its membership in the Warsaw Pact to intensify the political cooperation between states within the framework of the organization, with the aim of helping to shape European security structures, De Maiziere said. "We should start with adjusting the text of the Warsaw Pact to the new political realities in Europe. This should happen not through renegotiation of the pact, but through the deletion of those elements that are no longer in line with the new situation." This applied, for example, to statements in the preamble to the pact. It should be declared that these statements directed against NATO and the Western European union are no longer valid. Lothar de Maiziere suggested that a message should be sent from the Warsaw Pact meeting to the forthcoming NATO summit "in which these changes in the character of our pact community are set out and the approach of the Warsaw Pact to the questions of overcoming the military alliances and the creation of all-European security structures are explained."

Hungary's Antall Addresses Meeting

LD0706164290 Budapest MTI in English 1520 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (MTI)—"We are in favour of establishing a realistic and radically changing new general all-European security system which is consistent with the Helsinki process and complements to the disappearing bloc structures while gradually replacing them," said Jozsef Antall, Hungarian prime minister, in his address to the Moscow session of the political consultative body of the Warsaw Treaty [WT] members states on Thursday.

Government spokesman Balazs Laszlo briefed Hungarian journalists on his address.

The Hungarian prime minister gave an account of the landmark changes taking place in the development of the Republic of Hungary, the guiding principles and endeavours of the new Hungarian Government's foreign policy.

"At the first free elections in 40 years, the Hungarian people voted for a political and economic change of system. The new National Assembly and the coalition government have embarked on the road to pluralistic democracy and a social market economy. They are determined to adopt the norms of the highly developed half of Europe in foreign policy as well.

"The post-war international system based on ideological confrontation has disappeared by now. The significance of the two military blocs is fading. Parallel to the revaluation of economic cooperation and the dimension of human rights."

"The changes in central and Eastern Europe, and the unification plan of the German people have created a new situation in Europe."

Mr Antall was pleased with the Soviet position which acknowledged the need for the military presence of the United States in Europe.

He said: "We consider Europe and America unseparable, but any effort to exclude the Soviet Union should not be tolerated, either. We do not wish to shift the line dividing Europe today more towards the east. The only genuine alternative is getting rid of the division altogether."

Accordingly, the Republic of Hungary is of the position that the Warsaw Treaty "as a remnant of European confrontation has lost its main function", said Mr Antall.

"Our nation is initiating negotiations to review the organization of the Warsaw Treaty and our membership."

He said it would be desirable from Hungary's point of view to eliminate the military cooperation within the organization by late next year. To this end, a committee should be set up in charge of devising proposals and simultaneously drawing up the list of elements in the practice of the WT which infringe on the sovereignty of the member states in order to propose their urgent removal from the treaty.

The Republic of Hungary will take efforts to recover its sovereignty in controlling the Hungarian Army.

Mr Antall also proposed setting up a special committee comprising ambassadors in charge of examining the function, character and operation of the WT and then work out specific proposals.

This should be followed by convening an extraordinary session of the political consultative body of the WT member states, with Budapest as its potential venue. Under Mr Antall's proposal this extraordinary session should be convened prior to the summit of the states participating in the Helsinki process, due this year.

Then Mr Antall confirmed the commitment of the new Hungarian Government to the 10 principles layed down in Helsinki 15 years ago.

He said Hungary had no territorial demands, and was making its utmost to turn the Helsinki principles and recommendations into international legal norms. This should also cover the attitude towards the nationalities.

"Driven by our commitment to democracy, we call for the urgent establishment of the institutional frameworks for exercising the individual and collective rights of national minorities," said Mr Antall.

Antall Proposes 'Winding up' Pact

LD0706145490 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Gabor Izbeki reports on the Warsaw Pact summit in Moscow where Jozsef Antall chaired the morning session.

[Izbeki] Hungarian Premier Jozsef Antall has submitted a concrete plan at the session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee to wind up the military organization of the Warsaw Pact. According to this plan, a special ambassador-level group would be formed now, and in September it would submit its plan (?at) an extraordinary Warsaw Pact summit meeting which could even be held in Budapest.

According to the Hungarian plan, already before the end-of-year summit of the 35, the time-table for winding up the military organization would have to be approved by the Warsaw Pact and implementation could begin 1 January. (?1991).

In his speech putting forward the proposal, which lasted for a good half-hour, Jozsef Antall assured the participants that the Hungarian Government is not preparing for unilateral steps, but the winding up of the military organization would, by all means, be desirable. Our country has already begun to place the Army under its exclusive national jurisdiction, and it will continue to do so in the future.

The other delegations did not come forth with any specific plans. Indeed, the Poles, for example, affirmed that there is a need for the Warsaw Pact and NATO until a collective European security system is formed. [passage omitted]

Participants Sign Declaration

LD0706133690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The participants in the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the states of the Warsaw Pact signed a declaration on the session this afternoon, the minister of disarmament and defense of the GDR, Rainer Eppelmann, told ADN. The document is to be published this evening.

Pact Declaration Published

PM0806103390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 90 Second Edition p 1a

["Warsaw Pact States' Declaration"]

[Text] The top representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states who attended the Political Consultative Committee conference in Moscow 7 June 1990, state:

I

Modern development in Europe creates conditions for overcoming a bloc security model and the division of the

continent. This development is becoming irreversible. It meets the interests of nations wishing to live in mutual harmony, without artificial barriers and ideological hostility. Participants in the meeting favour the formation of a new, all-European security system and the creation of a single Europe of peace and cooperation.

The states represented at the meeting are taking an active part in this dynamic process. This is why they find it necessary to reconsider the character and functions of the Warsaw Treaty. They are sure that only in this case the Warsaw Treaty will be able to reach new topical targets during the transition period, dealing with disarmament and the creation of an all-European security system.

Participants in the meeting are unanimous in their opinion that the ideological enemy image has been largely overcome by mutual efforts of the East and the West, while the East and West notions are again acquiring their purely geographical meaning. They believe that danger could come only from those who would threaten the security of countries in any form, including the threat or use of force, no matter who resorts to it. Confrontation elements contained in documents of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, that were adopted in the past, are no longer in line with the spirit of the time.

In this new situation the states represented at the meeting will begin to review the character, functions and activities of the Warsaw Treaty, and will start its transformation into a treaty of sovereign states with equal rights, formed on a democratic basis. With this in view they created a provisional commission of government representatives, which will present to the Political Consultative Committee the corresponding concrete proposals on this subject before the end of next October. The proposals will be examined by the Political Consultative Committee before the end of November. Warsaw Treaty member states want to contribute in this way to the consolidation of peace, security and stability in Europe and to the development of the Helsinki process.

The meeting reiterated the readiness for constructive cooperation with the North Atlantic Alliance, its member states, neutral and non-aligned countries of the continent on a bilateral and multilateral basis in the interests of European stability and disarmament, confidence-building and the firm establishment of the defence sufficiency principle.

Participants in the meeting believe that consistent and all-round institutionalisation of the Helsinki process is an important stage of these developments. This is the purpose of proposals submitted recently by some countries—participants in the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. Participants in the meeting expect the first important decisions on this problem to be taken at the forthcoming summit of European countries, the United States and Canada.

Warsaw Treaty member states positively assess some of the steps taken recently by NATO. They expect the new trend of changes in NATO to be accelerated and deepened and to be matched by corresponding changes in the activities of this alliance.

II

Warsaw Treaty member states went on record in favour of a successful termination of the Vienna talks on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe, so that corresponding agreements could be signed at a meeting of leaders of the states—participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe late in 1990.

So far as external aspects of Germany's unification are concerned, they expressed their common conviction that it should be carried out in the context of the all-European process and on the basis of its principles, should stimulate and deepen its development, take into consideration lawful security interests of Germany's neighbours and all other states and ensure firm guarantees of the inviolability of European borders.

The states represented at the meeting will actively promote the creation of a European economic and legal space, as well as full implementation of the basic human rights and freedoms.

Participants in the meeting pointed out that the agreements reached at the Soviet-American summit promote a further advance towards disarmament and the improvement of the international situation.

Warsaw Treaty member states express their conviction that all the states—participants in the Helsinki process fully realise their responsibility that the history-making chance to create Europe without blocs and hostility not to be missed.

Pact's 'Present Form' To Change

LD0706135690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee ended this evening with the signing of a joint declaration. As GDR Government leader Lothar de Maiziere told the press, the Warsaw Pact will no longer exist in its present form. De Maiziere announced the setting up of a commission of government representatives of the participant states, which is to work out a strategy for future political alliance of the Warsaw Pact states. In his view, there could even be results before the CSCE summit toward the end of the year.

A press statement is planned for the evening.

Pact Meeting Ends

LD0706165390 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—The Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee held its meeting in Moscow today.

The meeting focused on prospects for the common European process, fostering new structures of security and the strengthening of stability in Europe. The participants in the congress exchanged views on reconsidering the nature, functions and activity of the Warsaw Treaty, its possible radical restructuring.

The Soviet president briefed heads of allied states on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit talks, which were held from May 30 - June 4.

Zdenek Matejka, a representative of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic, who is a deputy foreign minister, was appointed general secretary of the Political Consultative Committee for the next term.

The next meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee is scheduled to be held in Prague.

Reportage on Officials' Comments on Pact Meeting

CSFR Official on Pact's Changes

LD0706114690 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0200 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] The Soviet Union: President Vaclav Havel, Premier Marian Calfa, and ministers Miroslav Vacek and Jiri Dienstbier have arrived in Moscow to attend a session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative meeting.

The head of our delegation at the preparatory phase of the session, Zdenek Matejka, deputy minister of foreign affairs, said in an interview with a CTK correspondent that the changing nature of the Warsaw Pact, deemphasizing its military role, was discussed above all. None of the present deputy ministers, according to Matejka, declared any intention to leave the Warsaw Pact or proposed its dissolution. All presume that it can help in the transition to the all-European structure.

Havel on CSFR 'Draft' Declaration

LD0706113290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Excerpts] [Presenter] The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee session which started this morning and which is attended by its members' heads of state enjoys great interest. The Warsaw Pact is at the crossroads of its development. Decisions of a more significant character and, above all, an indication of the direction of further development in the entire new European conditions are generally expected. Talks started at exactly 1000 Moscow time in the party hotel Oktryabrskaya and we have our correspondent Petr Voldan there who has telephoned us with the first information:

[Begin Voldan recording] So far only a few details have emerged about the session of the heads of state, premiers, and ministers of defense and foreign affairs of Warsaw Pact members.

As Lubos Dobrovsky, spokesman for our Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said, the session has a working character. Mikhail Gorbachev has briefed participants on his talks with President Bush in the United States. The Soviet representative also explained the stand of his country on its reorganization and the security structure in Europe.

Complex discussions by experts preceeded the session. They held talks until 0400 this morning. Then, just before the session itself, foreign ministers discussed some dispututed formulations of the document which are to be adopted at this session. There are no fundamental disputes, Lubos Dobrovsky said. [passage omitted] [end recording]

[Presenter] So, that was Petr Vodan, and shortly after this telephone call, our correspondent called again as he managed during a short break at the session to invite to his microphone the head of our delegation, Vaclav Havel. And he has told him the following words:

[Begin Havel recording] Czechoslovakia has brought to this meeting its own draft of the final declaration which has become a subject of intensive talks. Various experts have been working throughout the night and so far everything indicates that this session could arrive at a consensus, at unity; that it could adopt this declaration and this would be a very important declaration because it would mean a fundamental transformation of the entire Warsaw Part and its function. If this does happen—the session is very exciting and rich—and if this happens, I will tell you in detail and explain to you the entire proceedings at a planned news conference immediately after our arrival in Prague. [end recording]

[Presenter] Naturally, we will have our editor at this planned news conference to which President Vaclav Havel referred. We are even planning a live relay. However, at present I cannot tell you its begining. We will see this only after the arrival.

De Maiziere on 'Good Coexistence'

LD0706124690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1029 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Cologne (ADN)—GDR Prime Minister Lothar de Maziere, in an interview with Deutsche Welle [radio station] today, spoke in favor of a good coexistence with the Soviet Union and for the continuation of developed relations, especially in the fields of the economy, culture, and science. "Of course, the Soviet Union will also have to ask itself how it wants do justice to the basic positions on democracy, observation of human rights, emigration rules, and similar matters, questions on which there have

been clear decisions made in the countries of Eastern Europe in the last few months," said the GDR prime minister.

Admittedly, the 360,000 Soviet soldiers on GDR territory can not return home within a few weeks or months, but there has to be foreseable periods within which this issue will be settled, De Maiziere stressed. He thinks there is no cause for concern among Germany's neighbors about an overly-powerful Germany, as "a united Germany will be firmly embedded not only in the European family of peoples, but also in the relations which have developed within the framework of the CSCE."

In the view of the GDR premier, the sovereign rights of the states will in any case "increasingly be transferred to cross-community and all-embracing institutions."

Poland's Skubiszewski Comments

LD0706130890 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1021 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] At the beginning of the program we're linking up with Moscow.

[Siewienecki] Moscow, Andrzej Siewienecki. In the municipal (?Oktrybrskaya) Hotel the Political Consultative Committee of Warsaw Pact states is meeting. The first part of the meeting, lasting more than an hour and a half, was taken up entirely by Mikhail Gorbachev's briefing on his talks with George Bush in Washington, as well as the changing situation within the bloc. During a break in the deliberations, I asked Krzysztof Skubiszewski, head of Polish diplomacy, for details.

[Begin Skubiszewski recording] President Gorbachev very strongly emphasized the completely different character now of relations between Poland and other states of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. Today, there is full freedom in the formation of these relations, nontheless there is a place for far-reaching cooperation. President Gorbachev spoke at length about his visit in the United States and he also saw considerable room for the coordination of certain activities between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. I would see here such points as certain disarmament issues, in so far as they are not the subject of negotiations at other levels; further, the creation of the means of mutual trust. President Gorbachev said quite a lot about the difficulty created by the possible membership of a united Germany in NATO. Moreover, he pointed to the possibility of various solutions [words indistinct] What I'm saying is banal; it is the most difficult point in the matter of the unification of Germany. The Soviet Union has come out in favor of a general, final, internationally legal regulation of the questions connected with German unification. That problem will be the subject of talks of the six states, Two Plus Four, this month in East Berlin. Afterward, they will be continued, if it is a question of border issues, in Paris in July with the participation of Poland. In fact, yesterday I had a very important talk with Minister Genscher in Copenhagen. [end recording]

[Siewienecki] In the conference lobbies information was circulating about a planned meeting on Monday [11 June] in (?Brest) between Eduard Shevardnadze and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Soviet and FRG ministers of foreign affairs. When asked to comment on this, Minister Skubiszewski, without denying it, retorted that he couldn't at that moment say anything about it. Soviet sources, however, confirmed that such a meeting will take place.

Iliescu, Jaruzelski Comment

LD0706175490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 90

[From "Vremya" newscast—italicized portion in Polish with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] At the end of the [Warsaw Pact] Political and Consultative Committee session, a Vremya correspondent interviewed a number of its participants:

[Ion Iliescu—identified from screen caption—speaking in Russian] Well, as has already been said in the declaration which is going to be published, all participants expressed themselves in favor of the development and the adaptation of this treaty moving in line with the general processes which are taking place in Europe today, in favor of the accent being placed on the development of the political character of this treaty and its inclusion in the processes of disarmament in our continent, and in favor of stablity and security within the framework of the implementation of general security on our continent and the development of the structures of the Conference on Security and Cooperation on the European continent.

[Wojciech Jaruzelski—identified from screen caption] *First of all, I consider that the Warsaw Pact organization is finding an important new impetus which creates special opportunities for using all of its possiblities for East-West dialogue. As we know, for many years the Warsaw Pact was an instrument of confrontation, it was a two-way confrontation. Now it can become an instrument of cooperation, mutual understanding and dialogue. Quite naturally, in order to answer these new tasks, it must restructure itself internally, and that is precisely what we have been talking about today.*

De Maiziere on Meeting's Progress

LD0706143590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1354 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—In Lothar de Maiziere's view, there has been considerable progress in the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. As he also told journalists, there had been no further controversy over the documents distributed during the night. All had been adopted unanimously.

In his talk with Mikhail Gorbachev, De Maiziere said that he felt that that he had received more understanding than during his last visit on 23 April. The problem of the Soviet soldiers stationed in the GDR was described by the GDR politician as a decisive issue. In the meeting on Thursday, Gorbachev said that he was assuming that the presence of U.S. troops in Europe was a necessity in terms of the stability of European conditions, but that for a transitional period yet to be defined the presence of Soviet troops on the territory of the present GDR would be necessary. One would have to see how this perhaps could be settled in the form of a treaty. Such a path would make it possible for the responsibilities of the victorious powers to be replaced and the terms of their presence redefined by treaty. This would be a gain in sovereignty, De Maiziere stressed.

Goncz on 'Diplomatic Success'

LD0706203790 Budapest MTI in English 1930 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow, June 7 (MTI)—The work of the Hungarian delegation was characterized by complete diplomatic success, and this indicates that we correctly appraised the political realities, said Arpad Goncz, interim president of the Republic of Hungary, in a statement given to MTI's correspondent.

Our intentions coincided with those of Czechoslovakia, for the most part also in the way they were formulated, and this is not surprising. There was no resistance from the part of the Soviet partners, either, Mr Goncz said.

'It was during our discussions with Mikhail Gorbachev that I came to understand that our views about our world taking shape today are almost the same. Gorbachev seemed to be very satisfied with his visit to the United States, in the course of which he was of the same opinion as president Bush regarding the essential issues of the future. A strange situation has thus come about in which the leading powers of Europe and the world evaluate the trends of development in the same way', the interim president said.

Mr Goncz noted that neither Gorbachev, nor Nikolay Ryzhkov made their ideological commitments felt. 'We were able to talk sincerely with the Soviet partners, and they also reacted in a sincere manner. The extremely open approach of Mikhail Gorbachev most probably figures in this', Mr Goncz said in conclusion.

Kvitsinsky Gives Briefing

LD0706202890 Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—"The Warsaw Treaty will be subjected to radical changes," Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Kvitsinsky told a briefing here today.

The briefing was devoted to the results of the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Speaking about ways to transform the pact, Kvitsinsky noted that greater emphasis would be laid on the political consultative aspect and some obsolescent structures will be altered.

Stressing that measures devised by the meeting are expected to be taken in coordination with the development of the Helsinki process, Kvitsinsky said that they are aimed at transforming the Warsaw Pact into an alliance of sovereign, equitable states based on democratic principles.

It was decided to create a provisional commission, including government officials, which is expected to come up with specific proposals for the transformation before the end of October this year. The proposals will be submitted to an extraordinary session of the Political Consultative Committee, which is expected to consider the proposals before the end of November.

"Common confidence was voiced," Kvitsinsky said, "that German unification should proceed within the context of the Europe-scale process and on the basis of its principles, it should stimulate and deepen the process, taking into account the legitimate security interests of Germany's neighbors and all other countries, and ensure firm guarantees of the inviolability of European borders."

The opinion prevailed among the participants in the meeting that a united Germany should have a military-political status which would preclude its turning into a "power tool on the side of any one bloc."

Kvitsinsky told the briefing that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev addressed participants in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. His lengthy speech contained an analysis and a concept of the Warsaw Pact new tasks. Gorbachev spoke of his vision for Europe's future development and prospects for the transformation of the alliance. He presented a detailed account of his meetings with President George Bush of the United States of America and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada. His presentation was received by participants in the meeting with great interest, the Soviet deputy minister told the briefing.

Responding to questions, Kvitsinsky stressed that during the meeting, he had heard no statements whatsoever concerning any country's desire to withdraw from the alliance. On the contrary, speakers at the meeting stressed that the Warsaw Treaty had a role of its own to play. The organisation should be transformed and improved to become consistent with the new circumstances. Membership in the treaty had its political and other usefulness for its member-states, it was stressed.

It was also stressed during the meeting that the Warsaw Treaty is part of the existing structures, whose disruption would lead to imbalances and change the very basis of current talks, including in Vienna.

Touching upon prospects for NATO-WTO [Warsaw Treaty Organization] relations, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said that participants in the meeting expected NATO to make its own contribution to the establishment of contacts between the two alliances. He pointed out that "confrontational elements, contained in the documents of the Warsaw Treaty and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation adopted in the past, were no longer consistent with the spirit of the times."

Further on Kvitsinskiy Briefing

LD0706203990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] At a briefing with Soviet and foreign journalists on the results of the conference [of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact] Kvitsinskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, said in particular:

[Kvitsinskiy] At the conference two interrelated questions were discussed. These were, first, prospects for the all-European process, the formation of new security structures and the strengthening of stability in Europe; and second, the question of reviewing the character, functions, and activity of the Warsaw Pact and everything linked with it.

The conference has shown that the Warsaw Pact is still, despite numerous gloomy forecasts that have been made of late, a living and active organism, which is able to react quickly and appropriately to challenges thrown down by the times. As a result of its work the conference adopted a declaration by Warsaw Pact member states. The document ascertains that the contemporary development in Europe creates conditions for overcoming the bloc security model for the division of the continent.

I would like to draw your attention to the statement of the declaration, in which readiness to interact constructively with the North Atlantic alliance as such and with its members, as well as with neutral, non-aligned states of the continent, on a bilateral and a multilateral basis is confirmed.

I must say that in the course of the conference a whole range of questions apart from the transformation of the Warsaw Pact was discussed. These included the state of the Vienna talks and the creation of European economic and legal space. A common view was expressed that the unification of Germany ought to be done in the context of the all-European process, taking into consideration the proper security interests of Germany's neighbors and all other states, and ensuring firm guarantees of the inviolability of European borders.

Mikhail Sergeyevich gave a major speech at the conference on the tasks of the Warsaw Pact and his vision of the future development of Europe. He also recounted his summit with President Bush and Mulroney in detail. The declaration specially notes that the accords achieved at the summit of the USSR and U.S. presidents facilitate further progress along the path of disarmament and improvement of the international situation.

NATO Foreign Ministers' Meeting Held 8 Jun

LD0706224890 Moscow TASS in English 2216 GMT 7 Jun 90

[By TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko]

[Text] Turnberry Scotland June 8 TASS—A session of the NATO Council at the foreign ministers' level opened on Thursday in this small Scottish town. The two-day session is due to discuss the results of the recent Washington Soviet-American summit, to analyse the state of East-West relations and to consider the role of NATO under the conditions of rapid changes in Europe.

The session will also focus on the unification of the two German states.

The session will work out recommendations which will serve as the basis for political decision making by the heads of state and government of NATO member-countries at their meeting in London in late June and early July.

In his opening address at the session, NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner noted that the time was ripe for creating a new order for a single, free and peaceful Europe. He stressed that NATO had to change if it wished to find an adequate response to the challenge of the present changes. He stressed the intention to switch from confrontation to cooperation with all states interested in European affairs.

According to Woerner, the basis for a new European order could be provided by the considerable lessening of the threat of a military conflict in Europe and the conclusion of an agreement on conventional arms cuts.

He said NATO was working towards a structure of cooperation which would strengthen everybody's and undermine nobody's security.

At the same time, Woerner said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation must remain a major bulwark of any future security system in Europe and insisted that a united Germany should be firmly integrated in the West's structures. Europe, including the Soviet Union, he said, will benefit from stability which, after centuries of conflicts, must become the basis of genuine cooperation.

British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas Hurd stressed the need to preserve and further strengthen NATO, although he admitted that it should shift the emphasis from its military to its political role.

Admitting that people in the Soviet Union are seriously concerned over the prospect of a united Germany's membership in NATO, he noted that unification must proceed in such a way as to ensure the legitimate security interests of the Soviet Union.

Everyone who has been to the Soviet Union, he said, is well aware of the acute memories people have preserved of the past World War, of the sacrifices and sufferings it caused. This memory was described by the British secretary of state as a major political factor which cannot be ignored. He called upon participants to take into account the anxiety of the Soviet people conditioned by the history.

At the same time, Hurd insisted on a united Germany's membership in NATO.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik welcomed the considerable progress made at the U.S.-Soviet summit in Washington. He stressed that the West must greet he important and constructive role of the Soviet Union in shaping a future Europe.

It is in everybody's interests, he said, to continue active dialogue with the countries of Central and East Europe. The continent that was divided during four decades is now busy developing new structures of cooperation, he said. The Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe has the unique chance to play an ever enhancing role in the creation of a new Europe and this process must be strengthened.

Ministers Address Human Dimension Conference

LD0706134590 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 7 Jun 90

[By TASS correspondents Evgeny Kiselev and Taras Lariokhin]

[Text] Copenhagen June 7 TASS—During the first two days of the second session of the Conference on the Human Dimension in Copenhagen, foreign ministers from the 35 member-states of the Helsinki process presented their governments' policies, opening way for further debate.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker called for expanded cooperation in humanitarian and other spheres.

He proposed holding regular ministerial-level meetings.

Final CSCE conferences should be held at least every two years, he said.

He also called to promote confidence-building measures and security as part of greater military openness.

Baker proposed setting up a special procedure to study "unusual actions in the military sphere" in order to rid interstate relations of uncertainty.

He urged participants in the Copenhagen forum to approve the principles of free elections, a multi-party system and the rule of law and order.

Moves towards economic freedom, hand in glove with political ones, should be sealed at the forthcoming European summit, he said.

Other foreign ministers stressed the importance of the Helsinki process to Europe and expressed hope that the meeting will be a success.

The CSCE process should take its proper, important place in the construction of a new Europe, British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd said.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier cited several situations to illustrate that the Helsinki process should still be used to promote human rights, even with the changes in East Europe.

West German Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher stressed: "We should now strive for a peaceful and free Europe, where human rights are duly respected."

In a sensational move that boosted the already flamboyant mood at the conference, Albania said it wants to be included in the European process.

Albanian Ambassador Petrit Bushati said on Wednesday that his country wants to become a full member of the Helsinki process.

Beginning from today, some 600 representatives of official delegations will begin discussing issues on the agenda.

Commissions will continue to work on the foreign ministers' proposals. Representatives of all countries will try to reach a consensus on dozens of proposals designed to promote human rights.

Many issues remain from the first stage of the human dimension conference held in Paris last year.

The meeting then failed to draft wording that could be used in the final document.

However, from the start of the current forum its participants were so open and optimistic that several foreign ministers said they hope for a comprehensive final document.

It should guarantee the human right to a multi-party system, free elections and guaranteed rights to minorities, they said.

Bonn IPU Forum Discusses Disarmament Issues

PM0106145390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jun 90 First Edition p 6

[Dispatch by own correspondent Ye. Grigoryev: "FRG: Various Aspects of Disarmament"]

[Text] Bonn, 31 May—Disarmament problems have firmly taken their place on the agenda in international politics. They are receiving great attention in the parliamentary environment. This is illustrated by the Interparliamentary Union's [IPU] disarmament conference in Bonn.

Some 170 members of legislative bodies from 61 countries gathered under its "roof." It was thought that there would be broader participation; there are, after all, far more IPU members. But you could hear it said in the corridors that many people were restricted by financial considerations. Nevertheless the forum was quite representative. The main thing is that it reflected the growing trend toward progress in the disarmament process.

The conference's plenary sittings were devoted to discussing the major changes in international policy along with their significance for security and disarmament. Strategic doctrines, stability, and in particular the quest for new forms of security founded on collective all-European structures were discussed. The role of the United Nations in the disarmament process was examined. Specialized groups discussed in detail the question of confidence-building measures as well as verification of compliance with nuclear nonproliferation and reduction agreements, along with the questions of reducing the level of conventional arms and armed forces, of banning chemical weapons, of regional disarmament measures, and so on. One group discussed the economic and social aspects of disarmament. It is worthy of note that conversion is proclaimed to be a task that concerns everyone and is regarded in a practical vein. Addressing the parliamentarians, FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher proposed incorporating clauses in all disarmament agreements regarding the conversion to the production of nonmilitary output and of the capacities released with the cessation of the production of the relevant arms.

The delegation of Soviet parliamentarians was headed by A.I. Volskiy, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Defense and State Security Questions.

It is well known that a parliamentary forum is not a negotiating instrument. It only makes recommendations. The recommendations of the "international parliamentary movement for peace"—as Rita Suessmuth, chairman of the Bundestag, described this forum—express support for ideas and practical steps in the disarmament sphere.

Okinawans Protest U.S. Forces' Presence

OW2505225790 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 21 May 90

[Text] PRAVDA's Tokyo correspondent Latishev reports that tension has been mounting in Okinawa recently over the issue of U.S. Forces stationed on the island.

Last year, residents around Camp Hansen launched a campaign to protest a U.S. plan to construct a facility to

train U.S. airborne troops, known better as Green Berets. The protest movement by Okinawans is now spreading.

In the villages where most training exercises are conducted, people are holding public gatherings and demonstration marches with slogans demanding an immediate halt to all exercises.

Participants in the demonstrations insist that combat training conducted daily by U.S. troops disrupt the peaceful life of the residents in the area, threaten their health and peace, and destroy the natural environment.

Correction to Shevardnadze Copenhagen Speech

LD0506160990

[Text] The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Reportage on Second CSCE Human Rights Meeting," subheaded "Text of Shevardnadze's Speech," published in the 6 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 5:

Column two, paragraph nine, second sentence, make read: ...and more than 250 units of nuclear... (changing typoed figure "25" to "250")

United States & Canada

Zagladin Comments on Washington Summit

LD0706153790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Interview with Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, aide to USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev, by commentator Viktor Nikolayevich Levin; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Hello, comrades. We are offering for your attention a broadcast devoted to the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Taking part in it is the USSR president's aide, Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, and leading commentator of All-Union Radio, Viktor Nikolayevich Levin.

[Levin] Valdimir Valentinovich, certain traditional, as I would put it, approaches exist to an assessment of the summit meeting and the most widespread tradition is probably that of analyzing the specific agreements, the accords that were attained in the course of such meetings. In my view, this meeting attracts attention not only by virtue of the circumstance that there were indeed specific results, but also—and perhaps this is more important than that—that, it seems to me, for the first time it was said that this was a meeting after the end of the cold war. Therefore, if the "burial of mortal remains of the cold war" did actually take place in Washington, this means it was already a meeting with a new quality. Evidence of this is the fact that the presidents of the USSR and the United States agreed that these meetings will be regular ones and at least two such meetings are expected this year, in the future, in the near future.

I paid attention to the fact that U.S. journalists also note that the 40-year-long suspiciousness is disappearing and in this connection, in particular, attention is attracted by the fact that in the treaty on the elimination of chemical weapons between the Soviet Union and the United States there are specific accords, but this treaty, as is noted by those same American observers, is very difficult to verify. Nonetheless, trust has made it possible to conclude it. That is the general atmosphere. How from your point of view are they describing the 18th Soviet-U.S. summit meeting?

[Zagladin] That is the 18th, starting from the end of the law, so to speak, since 1955. This one is the seventh in the period of perestroyka. And, if one is to refer to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and George Bush, then essentially it is the second working meeting, because they met in Washington in 1977; they met in New York. But, these were short conversations because in the former case George Bush was vice president, and in the second case he had been elected President, but had not yet taken up his post. Malta was the first meeting where there were the two heads of state and the current one was the second one. Perhaps one can say that, on the one hand, these two meetings—Malta and now Washington/Camp David—were, of course, a development, a continuation of what was started together with Ronald Reagan in previous years. Moreover, you recall that there were some doubts, you see, when, after he came to power, Bush took some time for reflection. There were many commentaries. People were asking what it meant. Was it that he wanted to drag things out or something like that? But our side, and Mikhail Sergeyevich personally, on the contrary, perceived this calmly, understanding that the President really did need to compile a catalogue of all that there already was and work out some kind of approaches of his own. And this point of view turned out to be the right one. One might say that after the President of the United States worked out his new approaches this was immediately expressed at the Malta meeting in some kind of philosophical breakthrough with resect to the preceding period. Nothing of what had been accumulated was lost. On the contrary, a major step forward was taken at Malta. That was what I would say was precisely a philosophical step, not a specific one, because certain accords were reached. All this was regarded by the interlocutors as groundwork for the present visit, as work on problems in order to attain some kind of major results.

Now, this meeting is indeed probably already of a qualitatively new nature. There is yet another detail that should not be forgotten here. After Malta, approximately six months passed and that was an exceptionally stormy six months, stormy in Europe, stormy throughout the world, complicated in our country. Fairly tense discussions were going on in the United States throughout that period. And you may recall what forecasts were made on the eve of the Washington summit.

[Levin] Gloomy.

[Zagladin] Gloomy, contradictory, to put it mildly. There were very many gloomy forecasts, you are quite right. People wondered whether our president, our relations could withstand this test of complicated events, of dramatic events. Would the spirit of Malta withstand the pressure to which it was subjected? It was that the situation in our country was complicated, President Gorbachev was going there in a weak position, but President Bush was supposedly in a stronger position. Now it can clearly be seen that all these forecasts were incorrect. First, these were talks between equals. These were talks between two people who, incidentally, obviously like one another. That is very important, especially when it is a question of the leaders of two such huge and powerful states. Second, these were talks between two leaders who understand that they bear responsibility not only for their countries, but for the state of affairs in the world as a whole. I think that this sense of responsibility plus the mutual trust that they feel towards one another helped them to overcome the great pressure of the times, of which they were undoubtedly aware. The fact that they were aware of it can be seen in all the statements, all the speeches. As I understand it, the task, the internal task, the super task, consisted not only in reaching some kind of specific accords, although everything is embodied in some kind of accords in the end, but in not

undermining world stability, to overcome the elements of instability that do exist, to strengthen the potential of that forward movement which they outlined earlier. All this taken together allowed them to somehow take a new look at bilateral Soviet-American relations, to see their significance, to see their weight in the world. You said that that was the burial of the remains of the cold war. Perhaps that is a correct expression. At present there are many arguments as to whether it has ended or has not yet ended, or is about to end, but I think that in the relations between our countries, it has already ended, moreover. Since that is the case, then the end has come on the whole as well.

I think it is not enough to state that on its own is not enough. At the present time, it is a question not simply of an end to the cold war, but of a transition to some kind of completely new period.

It seems to me that this isn't enough, nevertheless, just stating it isn't enough, because it is no longer simply a matter of ending the cold war but of a transition to some completely new period. Well, we call it a transition to a peaceful period of the development of relations. And if you are talking about our relations with the United States, then what the presidents themselves said, who expressed this state very precisely, is pertinent. They said that whereas the previous meetings and the previous period were marked by a transition from confrontation to rivalry, with elements of increasing mutual understanding, a transition has now started from that rivalry to even greater mutual understanding and to a partnership in tackling very major world problems. I believe that this is of unwaning significance, although I wouldn't start to play down the significance of the specific accords that have taken place. If I am not mistaken, 16 various agreements were signed. That is a very large number and it is probably the first time this has happened between us and the United States. And this in itself already testifies to the significance of the visit. The first aspect still has a determining role.

[Levin] Vadim Valentinovich, the thought sticks in my mind that you are saying the cold war is really dead and buried but this isn't enough; we are progressing, we are looking toward the future, but, nonetheless, the cold war has dominated our minds, and not just our minds, but our lives, for at least 40 of the years since the war, and what has been achieved over the past five years in the development of the international situation as a whole, what has been achieved is still, probably, primarily—not just, but primarily—thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union. The implementation of the policy of the new political thinking is a gigantic breakthrough, we are, of course, correct in looking ahead, but when you look back and see what has been achieved even this fact of the end of the cold war is an enormous quality which, I think, ought not under any circumstances, be underestimated.

[Zagladin] I agree with you completely. You know, 40 years and five years. Who has done the most? Most likely it is not really worthwhile to calculate the percentages of the contributions to the success of these five years particularly carefully. But, nevertheless, I wouldn't start to play down the significance of our perestroyka and the perestroyka in our foreign policy in particular. You know, both sides have now really learned to look at each other differently.

Well, we saw the other side as evil incarnate and believed ourselves to be a source of nothing but good, and a spur was needed to overcome this, a powerful spur. The contribution of perestroyka in our foreign policy and, in many respects, of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev personally, has provided this spur by saying bluntly: Yes, we have had a one-sided view of the world. We regarded ourselves as being apart from the rest of the world, as it were. But now we can see that we are part of this world and that we should live together with it, that there is not an empire of evil and an empire of good. There is a civilization which consists of many states, each having its own positive and negative aspects, and all of them should live together. This spur was essential to overcome the stereotypes of 40 years. The fact that it has encountered a response from the other side is, of course, a major contribution from the other side. It is also evident that this spur was objectively necessary. It was overdue.

It had become due in our country—fortunately, we were the first to provide that stimulus—but it had also become due elsewhere. It had become due in the United States of America. That is why we obtained this repsonse. Consequently, merit accrues to both sides here. We mustn't forget about the others either. Europe really responded warmly to our first steps.

I would like to recall that, from the point of view of the actual state of affairs, 1985 was quite a revolutionary year. We have now become accustomed to such major foreign policy actions, but just recall 1985 and what there was before 1985. Literally immediately after the April plenum there was a decision to stop the deployment of missiles, then a decision to cut medium-range missiles to the level of 1979. At the same time there was a proposal to cut strategic armaments by 50 percent. At the same time there was the idea of a common European Home. At the same time there was a halt in nuclear tests which lasted 18 months. Finally the meeting in Geneva with President Reagan which a year previously had seemed quite impossible. 1985 deserves particular attention, especially now. At that time it wasn't yet known what this would produce. Now we can see what it has produced. The response which we encountered from the other side also merits the deepest respect and attention.

[Levin] I would like to return to the present Soviet-U.S. meeting, since this aspiration is now beginning to acquire not just specific features but also the form of a treaty. A statement was made on a framework agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive armaments. In the final analysis an overall 30 percent

reduction in the Soviet-U.S. nuclear potential for strategic purposes is envisaged, including a 50 percent reduction in Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles.

It also cites these figures: Whereas there are at present 23,300 warheads at the disposal of the two superpowers—the Soviet Union and the United States—in their strategic nuclear arsenals, these will be cut to 16,000. The limitation on mobile missile warheads on each side will be 1,100 within the framework of an overall reduction of 4,900 warheads. [sentence as heard] Well, these figures are difficult for the ear to take in and so I won't go on. There is already a framework agreement and there is an accord in principle that by the end of this year, before the end of this year, an agreement should be prepared which will be signed by the president of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and the United States of America, George Bush. So we can already speak of a specific result.

[Zagladin] Yes, but this result was prepared quite a long time ago. As you know, these talks have been going on for several years. They have been very difficult. It seems to me that two things should be singled out here. The first is that these talks—they have indeed been essentially very complex—have demonstrated in a very convincing way that this is a new USSR-U.S. approach, one to the other. The desire of both countries not to consider that what is good for the other side is bad for them, and what is bad for the other side is good for them, is very important, because it is probably precisely here that this is being revealed with special force.

Strategic offensive armaments are the most delicate sphere of armaments. When people here—the negotiators, the countries, and governments—start to approach it from that point of view, it seems that even the most insoluble issues can be settled. It is precisely here that mutual trust and understanding in the link between each other's destinities has been shown.

The second thing—you quoted various figures—from the figures it is clear that there is not yet a 50 percent reduction in armaments from both sides. It seems to me that this is not where we should lay the stress. This agreement, incidentally, physically it already exists, there are blank spots, unopened parentheses and areas where two different positions have been noted. The presidents have now agreed that as soon as the parentheses are opened, the blank spots can be filled in. Naturally, there is still work to be done, but an agreement already physically exists, and this agreement is not an end but a beginning. It is very important to grasp this, because we have now made this step, and what's more a step which removes the anxieties of each of those sides. Each side has done that which removes the anxieties of the other. To achieve this we have had to move toward a certain imbalance in this or that type of armament. But this, as both sides acknowledge, is only a step towards the next stage. The presidents have already spoken about the next stage which will follow after the end of this. I don't think there will be a big time-gap between the present stage and the next. This is, of course, very important, because after the Washington treaty on medium and shorter-range missiles we are now entering a completely new sphere—the most sensitive sphere—and we have managed to come to an agreement on a very big step forward. That's very important.

[Levin] A lot of attention has been drawn to the exchanges of opinion which took place between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and George Bush on the question of a reduction in conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe; in other words, on those weapons that are the subject of the Vienna talks. One has gained the impression—and, to be honest, I still have not completely rid myself of this impression—that there is a kind of marking time going on at Vienna, and the objective of reaching this year an agreement—a broad agreement—which would meet the interests of all sides, and at the same time give new quality to the military-political situation on the European continent, has been put back. Have the talks between the two presidents given any impetus to Vienna, and can one count on those hopes which people have nourished in connection with these talks being implemented in the near future?

[Zagladin] I think that this question may be answered simply: Yes, of course, this agreement will be worked out, and it also already physically exists, there are also parentheses and blank spots, and at the same time there is quite a complex thing here because different lines cross at Vienna, so to speak. I'm talking about conventional armaments in Europe. Whether we like it or not, neither side can forget the fact that there are other armaments still not covered by the talks, in particular, naval forces and their aviation, and so on. There are many real complexities here, and, again, complexities that require each side to take into consideration the interests and anxieties of the other. Now we have the experience, and this experience has helped the presidents to reach the agreements which, I think, will ease the situation at Vienna.

[Levin] Do you not think that the process of the unification of Germany and, in particular, the talks which are being conducted very actively in the West—and President Bush spoke about this, he stands firmly on this position, that a future unified Germany should be a member of NATO—are having an indirect, if not direct, influence on the Vienna talks?

[Zagladin] Well, of course, the process of the unification of Germany is having some influence on these talks. There is no doubt about that. But take this point: Up to now, and up to this point of time, the FRG and the GDR have been considered as two separate states, each of which has its own ceiling of armaments, according to a prepared agreement. If they are unified, in other words the armaments are in the possession not of two countries but one, what will happen to these ceilings? This is indeed a complex question. There are other quantities which also depend on these ceilings. Therefore some

kind of accord needs to be worked out which is acceptable both to Germany and to the Soviet Union, naturally, and to the other participants in the talks. The question exists, but I believe that a solution is gradually being found, and this is not a decisive problem which would noticeably slow down the progress of the talks. Because I have already said that there are other complex issues here, too, but as far as NATO—Germany's participation in NATO—is concerned, this is a question which does not, strictly speaking, concern the Vienna talks. It is quite another problem, the problem of strategic stability in Europe, the problem of combining the process of German unification with the process of all-European construction. This problem is a complex one, but a perfectly soluble one, and I think that the Washington talks, although no precise, clear accords were reached—President Bush said that the gap of differences had not narrowed after the talks—but still something very substantial occurred. Various aspects of a solution to questions were put forward by both sides. The U.S. idea of a unified Germany joining NATO still remains the U.S. position, but at the same time other ideas are also being put forward. Several different aspects have been proposed from our side, and as both presidents have said, interesting ideas meriting further examination have been expressed.

I think that, yes, they have both stated that they now have a better understanding of each other's positions and anxieties, and they understand the need to find some kind of generally acceptable solution. I think that this in itself is a great deal.

[Levin] James Baker, the U.S. Secretary of State, already after Mikhail Sergeyevich had left Washington, told journalists that the Soviet president had put forward the idea of concluding—as he put it—some kind of political agreement between the North Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact organization. At the same time Baker read out nine points of the U.S. proposal which, in the opinion of the American side, should help to smooth over the sharp angles and to find a joint agreement. We are still keeping silent about this, nothing officially has been said. What do you think, Vadim Valentinovich, is this explained by the fact that very delicate talks are going on and in principle there is a desire not to burden them with stormy political polemics?

[Zagladin] You have probably noticed that the presidents themselves were very reserved on this issue. They formulated the general points, the ones which coincided and those which did not, but they steered clear of details. This is not by chance. Instructions were given to the ministers of foreign affairs to examine together all the ideas and options which had been expressed, and try to come to some sort of common opinion. Meanwhile, it was very clearly emphasized by both presidents that even if we manage to come to a common opinion, this does not mean that the issue is settled, because there is the mechanism of the six.

[Levin] That is, two plus four?

[Zagladin] Yes. There are other countries which have a vital interest in settling all these problems, and hence there is a need for consultations, there is a need for agreement and mutual understanding with all participants in this process in the framework of two plus four, plus all the other interested countries. This issue is fairly delicate, and I would refrain for the moment from commenting on this theme, all the more since our ministers, Baker and Shevardnadze, are meeting, they have had quite a few talks on this topic, and they will have the opportunity to meet with allies as well. As it happens, we have our meeting of the political consultative committee at the moment.

[Levin] Yes, it is today, isn't it?

[Zagladin] Naturally, all these issues are being touched on at this meeting. I don't want to go into detail here, either, for the time being. Nevertheless, consultations are in progress, and it would be premature to give any assessments or draw any conclusions.

[Levin] I understand that we have only touched on a small part of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit, but at the same time, I think it would be wrong not to recall two other meetings which took place during this visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to the Western hemisphere. What I have in mind, of course, is his talks in Ottawa with Canadian leaders, and the meeting in San Francisco with South Korea's President No Tae-u, a meeting which, to put it plainly, arouses very acute interest.

[Zagladin] Well, in my view these things are natural. After all, even at the very beginning of perestroyka, we declared that our policy, to use Charles de Gaulle's expression, was the policy covering all angles, and indeed over the five years that have passed, we have developed extremely broadly the whole spread of our relations with other countries. There are still blank spots, not all of them exist through any fault of ours, certain conditions are needed for developing relations in such cases, but we are prepared, once these conditions are met, to move in other areas. I am thinking, for example, of Israel, and South Africa.

In this case the matter concerned, on the one hand, a state with which we already have good relations, there exists even a mutual liking, Canada is our very close neighbor, and it is natural for the leaders of our two countries to meet, developing their previous meeting in Moscow, and to have a talk on many things. Incidentally, this was also a good run-up for the talks with President Bush. On the other hand, South Korea is a country which is developing rapidly, which wants to be a partner of ours, and which is manifesting goodwill in a number of instances, in relations concerning the situation on the Korean peninsula and Asia as a whole. We know of the interesting initiatives which the DPRK is coming up with. All this creates a new atmosphere in this part of the world, and it would be simply incorrect to fail to react to this situation. Our task is to develop active relations with

this part of the world without detriment to anyone, and thus also foster normalization in this part of the world.

[Levin] Vadim Valentinovich, you have said that we are striving not to cause detriment to anybody, and that is natural and logical. I get the impression, at least from the reports in the DPRK press, that they do not have a very favorable attitude to this there.

[Zagladin] You know, every country has the right to its own opinion. I think that the meeting with President No Tae-u has not caused the slightest damage to our friends in the DPRK. Normalization of relations between the USSR and South Korea and normalization of the situation throughout this part of the world are two interlinked things. The one is of help to the other in this. I think that, while fully supporting the ideas and proposals of our friends in the north of the peninsula, we will be helping them only if our relations with the south are more open and frank. This will give us an opportunity to have a positive influence on the whole situation, that is, to have an influence in the interests of our friends as well.

[Levin] And so, to sum up, Vadim Valentinovich, we have grounds to say that this state visit, or rather these state visits, by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev promote the resolution of these very complex international problems which face mankind, and strengthen the security of the Soviet Union and other countries, and thus, one could probably say, open up a fresh page in the development of international relations as a whole.

[Zagladin] I would put it this way: As a result of these visits, and in particular the visit to the United States, in today's not very stable, and sometimes very unstable world, relations between the USSR and the United States are acquiring the role of a factor of stability. This is very important, taking into account the size, character, and power of our states. The work which was done serves the interests of our countries and, in my opinion, is in line with the interests of the whole of mankind as well, because not one of the agreements that were achieved nor one of the conclusions that were drawn are to anybody's detriment, they foster the unravelling of the complicated knots which still remain.

[Levin] Thank you, Vadim Valentinovich.

Northeast Asia

Reportage Continues on Gorbachev-No Tae-u Meeting

Agreement on DPRK Denied

LD0706145190 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Circles close to the Soviet president have denied allegations by foreign news agencies that Mr. Gorbachev reached some agreement during his meeting with the South Korean President No Tae-u. REUTERS alleged that diplomatic relations between the two countries are to be established in August, followed by visits of reconciliation exchange by the heads of state. The allegation has been refuted as groundless, concerning the mention of Mr. No of agreement with the Soviet Union to promote the process of reforms in North Korea. Moscow's position in principle is noninterference in the internal affairs of any sovereign state.

Kornilov Comments

LD0706152190 Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 7 Jun 90

[By TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—International press continues to comment on a brief conversation that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev had with South Korean President No Tae-u in San Francisco. Many observers are of the opinion that an important step has been taken towards the development of the Soviet Union's concept of Asia-Pacific security. It meets the interests of consolidating peace in the region and establishing cooperation between different countries. Such statements in the foreign media are consonant with Soviet assessments.

It is believed in Moscow that the overall improvement of the political situation in the Asia-Pacific region will help resolve the problems that have accumulated, and develop a constructive dialogue between Pyongyang and Seoul for the sake of Korea's peaceful unification. However, one cannot overlook the fact that certain Western observers and media, commenting on the state of Soviet-South Korean relations misrepresent events.

Thus, the West German radio station German Wave stated yesterday that Moscow and Seoul had allegedly decided to establish diplomatic relations. This is not so. The Soviet Union's stand is known: This question can arise as contacts are developing and it can only be considered in the context of further improvement of the political situation in the region and in the Korean peninsula.

Commentary on Meeting

OW0706063690 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 5 Jun 90

[Shchedrov commentary]

[Text] Soviet President Gorbachev and South Korean President No Tae-u held a meeting in San Francisco on Monday. It was the first contact between the leaders of the two countries without diplomatic relations. The meeting lasted more than an hour. In this connection, station commentator Shchedrov writes:

The Gorbachev-No Tae-u meeting was held in a room of San Francisco's Fairmont Hotel, and it was over one hour later than originally scheduled.

Shortly before the meeting, Gorbachev emphasized at Stanford University that, because of the changing situation in Asia, he was willing to develop an ever broader

basis [geng jia guang fan di ji chu] with various countries in Asia. The Soviet leader praised the Koreans as one of the peoples from whom one should learn.

Observers believe that Gorbachev's view that the Soviet Union should attach importance to Asia indicated his willingness to meet with No Tae-u. People in Moscow and Seoul who were interested in such a high-level first contact were not only those direct participants themselves.

On Monday, No Tae-u paid a visit to former U.S. President Reagan who stayed in the same hotel as he did. Richard Solomon, U.S. assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, had a long talk with the South Korean President, who also held consultations with a number of other U.S. officials.

The meeting between the Soviet and South Korean leaders, which lasted more than an hour, was held behind closed doors. So both sides have kept their talks secret.

No Tae-u told reporters that the meeting would result in the establishment of bilateral relations. He did not say when the bilateral relations would be established. While interviewed by South Korean television reporters, he said: New moves are still to be made, and (?this will take time). We have great hope in this regard.

No Tae-u quoted Gorbachev as saying: The meeting itself indicates the beginning of the normalization process.

After the meeting, Gorbachev said: There are trade relations between us. So, we decided to hold this meeting.

On the overall situation in the Asia-Pacific region, Gorbachev said: The Soviet Union intends to improve relations with all Asia-Pacific countries.

He pointed out: We have no choice in this regard.

Now, it is still somewhat difficult to predict the results of the first Gorbachev-No Tae-u meeting. However, the meeting itself was a logical development of both sides taking a few steps forward.

Arbatov Interviewed on South Korea, Summit

WA0606150790

For the text of an interview with Georgiy Arbatov, an advisor to President Gorbachev on diplomatic affairs, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and director of the United States of America and Canada Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, by correspondent Chong Yon-chu, from the 1 June HANGYORE SINMUN on Soviet-South Korean relations, the No-Gorbachev Summit in San Francisco, and Gorbachev's domestic situation, see the South Korean section of the 6 June East Asia DAILY REPORT.

Trade Representative in South Korea Interviewed

WA0606135490

For the text of an interview with Valeriy Nazarov, director of the Soviet Trade Representaive Office in Seoul, South Korea, on Soviet-South Korean Trade Relations by reporter Kim Song-yong, from the 3 June CHOSON ILBO, see the South Korea section of the 6 June East Asia DAILY REPORT.

Soviet-Japanese Cooperation in Khabarovsk Viewed

OW0606230290 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Khabarovsk dispatch; from the "Soviet Far East" program]

[Excerpts] Thanks to geographical conditions and natural resources, the Soviet Far East and the Khabarovsk Oblast are favorable for promoting mutually profitable cooperation with Japanese business circles. Based on the newly promulgated laws, these regions have greater chances and rights to have direct transactions with their foreign partners now. In this connection, there are about 200 organizations in the Khabarovsk Oblast that are engaged in promoting economic relations with foreign nations. In Khabarovsk, the office of Nissho-Iwai Corporation has been promoting its business activities smoothly since last year. Since last May, five major Japanese firms, namely Mitsui, Marubeni, Progress [words indistinct], Sumitomo, and Nichimen Corporation, have indicated their interests in Khabarovsk and applied to establish their branch offices.

Director (Krogrikov) of the Far Eastern Branch of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry stated to reporters in the Soviet Far East as follows: These companies have long maintained business relations with enterprises or organization in the Soviet Far East. Their applications for opening branch offices have given Japanese and Soviet business partners the chance to understand each other further and to promote mutually profitable cooperation in such forms as direct transactions, coastal trade, and establishment of joint ventures.

Now, please listen to an interview with Mr. Ishida of the Mitsui trading firm on the occasion of the opening of its Khabarovsk branch office:

[Begin Ishida recording] Mitsui Bussan is one of the comprehensive trading firms that represent Japan. We are engaged in importing and exporting all types of commodities, in selling these commodities in Japan, and in establishing and managing all types of economic cooperation both at home and abroad. [passage omitted]

Thanks to the promotion of perestroyka in your nation, and to deal with the increased number of trade organs, we are very glad to establish the second office in the Soviet Union in Khabarovsk. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Mr. (Nikolay Turnilok) is deputy to the Soviet Supreme Council and also chairman of the oblast soviet. In other words, he is chairman of the oblast assembly, and he feels that we are now standing at a new starting point for promoting regional economic relations. Mr. (Turnilok) said:

[Brief recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] Your company is well known in the Soviet Union as one of the leading trading firms in Japan. The fact that you are opening the second branch office in the Soviet Union indicates that Japanese business circles have strong interests in the development of foreign economic relations in the Soviet Far East. [passage omitted] There will naturally be difficulties. However, let us join our efforts and promote the cooperative projects between Khabarovsk Oblast and the Mitsui trading firm. [passage omitted]

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Rogachev Departs Bangkok for Kuala Lumpur

LD0706103590 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0330 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Boris Chekhonin]

[Text] Bangkok, 7 June. TASS—Phong Sarasin, deputy prime minister of Thailand, has received I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister and head of the Soviet delegation to the 46th session of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific being held here.

During the conversation which took place, the Soviet representative conveyed information on the main results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Washington.

The sides discussed a number of practical issues of development of Soviet-Thai trade in light of the accords reached during the official visit of N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to Thailand in February of this year.

Today, I.A. Rogachev left Bangkok for Kuala Lumpur to hold Soviet-Malaysian political consultations.

Commentary Views Importance of Burmese Elections

BK0606143390 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Station commentary: "Results of the Elections in Myanmar are Eagerly Awaited"]

[Text] According to news reports from Myanmar [Burma], the whole country is awaiting the results of the elections to be announced officially and is anxious to know the steps that the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and the National League for Democracy [NLD] will take in the future.

According to preliminary reports, the NLD has already won 80 percent of the seats in parliament. While Senior General Saw Maung, leader of the military government, is saying that the SLORC is still responsible for the prevalence of law and order in the country and that no attempt to divide national unity will be tolerated, leaders of the NLD are expressing the need to take a careful approach in tackling the question of the transfer of power.

U Ko Ko Gyi, acting chairman of the All Burma Federation of Students Unions, has said that any attempt to disrupt the peaceful process toward democracy will not be permitted. It must also be pointed out here that some student leaders have been criticizing that federation and demanding the immediate release of all detained students.

Whatever the situation, political observers at home and abroad are of the opinion that the most important task at present is to avoid any agitation that may lead to a confrontation between the opposition and the government, as this may cause unnecessary delays.

The SLORC has, for practical purposes, already recognized the victory of the NLD in the recently held multiparty general elections. In the meantime, people from the other political parties who had hoped to win widespread support from the voters are expressing different opinions about the election results.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent in Yangon [Rangoon], Thakin Chit Maung, leader of the Democratic Front for National Reconstruction, said no one had expected that the NLD would become the sole beneficiary of the people's dissatisfaction over the dictatorial style of administration by the military government. Thakin Chit Maung said he could not say that he was happy that the NLD had defeated the National Unity Party, but as a politician, he said, he would accept the decision of the people and recognize the NLD victory.

A veteran Myanmar journalist and chairman of the Correspondents Club in Yangon, U Sein Win, said the NLD won mainly for personal reasons. The journalist is the right-hand man of U Aung Gyi, leader of the Union Nationals Democracy Party, who lost out to an NLD candidate in the elections.

Explaining his position, U Sein Win said that the SLORC propaganda machinery was persistently making slanderous attacks against Daw Aung San Suu Kyi ever since the SLORC had assumed power. This embittered the people who felt that the Defense Services were attacking a defenseless woman. When U Tin U [chairman of the NLD] was jailed and Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest, people said the Defense Services were afraid of Aung San Suu Kyi and that the arrest made her work more prestigious. Traditionally, the Myanmar people always stand for the underdog, and they had voted for the person who was the most well known in opposing the Defense Services.

It must be pointed out that many leaders of political parties which lost in the elections are also welcoming the outcome of the election. U Hla Aung, chairman of the Union of Burma Democratic Front, is one such person. Today, he is appealing to the NLD not to lead the people onto a wrong path and to correctly make use of the trust which it has won from the people.

In his dispatch from Yangon, the TASS correspondent says foreign observers believe that the recently concluded elections were one of the most free and fair for a Third World country. Our commentator says that from this point alone, the elections must be considered an important victory for the Myanmar people in their march along the path toward democracy.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Researchers, Journalists Discuss African Issues

PM2805110990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 90 Second Edition p 5

[Report by V. Tyurkin: "Frontier of Maturity"]

[Text] Two "round figure" jubilees are being celebrated in Africa now, two simultaneous 30th anniversaries—those of "Africa Year"—1960—which brought freedom to 15 colonies, and the "UN declaration on granting independence to colonial countries and peoples."

Leading Soviet researchers, journalists, and foreign diplomats gathered in the USSR Academy of Sciences Africa Institute on the eve of Africa Liberation Day, celebrated 25 May, to sum up the path the continent's peoples have traveled and to try to define guidelines for the future.

As was to be expected, attention was focused on the keenest issues—conflicts and their settlement, poverty and exploitation, social progress and centuries-old backwardness. Virtually all the speeches noted that the burden of errors and failures inevitable for the period of establishment cannot outweigh the chief thing—the enormous experience of the African peoples' independent and in many ways unique historical creation.

Today, entering the period of social and political maturity, under conditions of the constantly worsening economic situation, the African peoples are experiencing a keener need than ever for reliable guidelines. In this connection serious attention was paid to the discussion of prospects for social progress in the new global situation.

The question of the "collusion" of the two superpowers and the hypothetical establishment of a "condominium" of the USSR and the United States over Africa was also raised at the meeting. It emerged that it is impossible to cite a single example of Soviet-U.S. collaboration causing damage to Africa.

The experience of the USSR's cooperation with the African countries was also analyzed.

"I am a long way from cancelling out the part including in the sphere of Soviet-African relations," noted An.A. Gromyko, director of the Africa Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "There was much in them that was good and it was perhaps for that reason that Africa has changed. Its role in world affairs has increased. After all, the African countries comprise one-third of UN members and have the members of the Nonaligned Movement. At recent sessions of the UN General Assembly the positions of Africa and the USSR have in many ways coincided."

African Envoys Praise Media Attention

LD2305083890 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1250 GMT 22 May 90

[Text] Moscow, 22 May. (TASS)—TASS correspondent Igor Peskov reports:

The relations between the Soviet Union and the African countries, Soviet mass media coverage on life on the African continent, the activity of the Organization of African Unity—these issues were the focus of attention at a meeting today of ambassadors from African countries to the USSR with Soviet journalists. At the USSR Foreign Ministry, where the meeting took place, editors and journalists from leading Soviet newspapers and magazines, radio and television correspondents, and members of staff from the African Countries Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs were assembled.

Such meetings have already become traditional. In the relaxed atmosphere at them, diplomats and journalists hold an exchange of opinions on various problems of international policy, and discuss ways of further cooperating for the purpose of giving deeper and more all-around coverage of life in African countries.

In the speeches of the participants, it was noted that the current year has been marked by a wonderful event in the life of the African continent: Namibia, the last colony in Africa, has gained independence. A significant event has occurred with regard to the Soviet Union and the countries of the continent as well: For the first time the USSR minister of foreign affairs has made a trip to a number of countries in tropical Africa. The ambassadors expressed satisfaction with the fact that these events have been reflected in the Soviet mass media.

At the same time, in the course of the discussions the ambassadors noted the appearance in the Soviet press of what are, in their view, sometimes superficial and insufficiently objective materials on the changes occurring on the continent. Mention was made in particular of material in the program "View" and the newspaper "IZVESTIYA" in covering the situation in Nigeria and Ethiopia. For their part, the journalists noted that the authors of such materials have a right to make their own appraisal of events in the world, but distortion of facts is

not thereby permissible either. "Such business-like, frank meetings with journalists," Pascal Sane, the Senegal ambassador noted in his speech, "strengthen the working relations of the representations of the African countries with the Soviet press and, in the end, promote mutual understanding between the peoples of our countries."

East Europe

PDS Leader's Misgivings on United Germany Cited

PM0706121790 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 90 Second Edition p 6

[Own correspondent M. Podklyuchnikov dispatch: "GDR: The Party Will Live On"]

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jun—There are no legitimate grounds for the Volkskammer's decisions on setting up a commission for the "guardian management" of the property of certain parties and trade unions, which are directed against the PDS [Party of Democratic Socialism] above all. They run counter to the GDR Constitution and even the FRG's fundamental law. PDS Chairman Gregor Gysi points this out in a letter to PDS members and supporters.

The letter analyzes the political significance of the chamber's decisions. Their goal, in G. Gysi's opinion, is the liquidation of the PDS. He points out that they are closely linked with the state treaty that has been prepared on the conclusion of a currency, economic, and social union with the FRG. The destruction of the GDR's national economy is now under way. It is faced with becoming the poorer part of Germany, which will be characterized by relatively low wages and high prices.

The merging of GDR and FRG political parties, which is beginning, will result in the PDS alone being able to defend the interests of former GDR citizens in the future Germany. The letter states that it is also a question of the nature of the united Germany, of which many Europeans have a fear. Socialist ideals, the writer points out, will live on. Capitalism is not the last word of history.

GDR To Increase Goods Export to USSR

LD0106133790 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 May 90

[Text] The GDR will supply to the USSR this year 1,500 million marks worth of goods over and above those covered by previous agreements. The extra supplies are mainly of consumer goods and food. In return, the Soviet Union will increase its export of natural gas. The agreement on this was recorded in a protocol on additional deliveries of goods between the two countries in 1990, signed in Berlin by GDR Economics Minister Gerhard Pohl and Katushev, USSR Minister of External Economic Ties. They discussed matters connected with the transition on 1 January 1991 to accounting in freely convertible currency.

Dealings in GDR Currency To Terminate

PM0706115590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 6

["USSR Foreign Bank for Foreign Economic Activity [Vneshekonombank] Announcement"—IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] In connection with the creation of a currency union between the GDR and the FRG on 1 July 1990 and the introduction of FRG marks into circulation on GDR territory, GDR marks will cease to be legal tender. From that date onward, noncommercial payments with the GDR, including payments for tourism, business trips, and others, will be payable in FRG marks.

Consequently, as of 8 June 1990 USSR banks will no longer sell currency in GDR marks to citizens or transfer their funds in GDR marks.

Citizens with travel documents for the GDR departing no later than 26 June 1990 may buy GDR marks up to and including the aforementioned date.

The sale of GDR marks to organizations ends on 26 June 1990.

Money transfers of a noncommercial nature in the GDR ordered by enterprises and organizations located on USSR territory will be carried out in the prescribed manner up to and including 8 June 1990.

The USSR Vneshekonombank draws the attention of people holding GDR marks to the fact that after 1 July 1990 these funds will be withdrawn from circulation and may be reconverted only with the GDR side's consent.

People holding GDR marks, including those traveling to the GDR after 1 July 1990, must immediately exchange them for rubles at USSR bank institutions which buy and sell socialist countries' currencies for rubles.

Metallurgy Cooperation Agreement Signed in Sofia

LD0206162190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0648 GMT 2 Jun 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Igor Mishakin]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Jun (TASS) the prospects for cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the field of metallurgy were discussed at a meeting held here on Friday between Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Serafim Kolpakov, USSR minister of Metallurgy. Particular attention was devoted to integration ties, as the main conditions for increasing the efficiency of production in conditions where both countries are going over to the market economy.

On the same day, S. Kolpakov and Krustyu Stanilov, Bulgaria's minister of industry and technology, signed a protocol on Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation in the field of metallurgy for 1990 and 1991. It envisages, in particular, increased use of the capacity of Bulgarian facilities on

the basis of the processing of semifinished goods. It is expected that as early as the second half of 1990, metal deliveries between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria will amount to 350,000 to 400,000 tonnes, and that they will double next year and subsequently be brought up to 1.2 million tonnes a year. That will make it possible to increase the efficiency of Bulgarian metallurgy and satisfy its needs for metal, which is in short supply. Bulgaria now imports from Western Europe.

The USSR will also give the Kremikovtsi metallurgical combine technological assistance in improving its raw material base and in tackling ecological problems. The document pays particular attention to balancing the metallurgical and machine-building industries. Bulgaria will supply output from its Radomir-Metall, Elprom, Khranmash, and Balkankar firms for Soviet metallurgical enterprises. It is stressed that all transactions will be conducted at world prices.

Official on Cooperation Prospects With Bulgaria

AU0606222890 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 2 Jun 90 p 2

[Report on Interview with Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, by Andrey Andreevski; date and place not given: "The 'Tavriya' Car With Our Participation"]

[Text] [Andreevski] How will cooperation develop in the metallurgical field, with a view to utilizing to the maximum the established Bulgarian production capacities?

[Gushev] This was one of the main issues discussed at our talks. Our delegation included Soviet Metallurgy Minister Kolpakov, who made visits to the plants with your representatives and our specialists in order to familiarize himself with their possibilities. The Soviet Union will supply to Bulgaria rolled strip and other semifinished products to be made into sheet metal products; part of this production will be kept for Bulgaria's requirements, and part will be supplied to the USSR. In addition, some of the production may be sold on foreign markets for convertible currency, to be used for further expanding and improving the plants. This will ensure almost 100-percent utilization of the capacities of the Bulgarian metallurgy enterprises.

Minister Krustyu Stanilov, who attended the talks, announced that a good opportunity has also been found to achieve good economic and, most important, ecological results by creating a triple alliance between Bulgaria, the Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. Ferromanganese production has been halted in the USSR and transferred to neighboring Yugoslavia, where good conditions exist for this work. [end Gusev statement]

In answer to a question on what is being done to increase and diversify the production of machinery and equipment for the light and food industries, as well as for public catering enterprises, Vladimir Gusev said that this year Soviet defense industry enterprises will supply to Bulgaria output valued at R55-60 million. This includes modern machine tools which find good markets not only in the socialist countries, but also in developed capitalist countries, K-700 tractors, rockets for averting hailstorms, hunting guns, compressors, and even electronic cassette recorder systems of a high technical standard. Certain components for this equipment will be produced in Bulgarian enterprises, in return for which Bulgaria will receive a corresponding share of the production.

A new association is being set up under the Soviet ministry which will include plants for the manufacture of consumer goods, which will also appear on the Bulgarian market. During the 1991-95 period the Soviet Union will deliver to Bulgaria 240 different types of technological equipment with a total value of R546 million, of which 84 types of equipment valued at R320 million are intended for light industry, and R264 million of equipment for the food industry. Joint production will also be organized of machinery for the knitwear industry.

[Andreevski] What lies ahead in the field of production sharing in automobile manufacture?

[Gushev] Negotiations have been in progress for more than three months concerning Bulgaria's participation in the manufacture of the Soviet "Tavriya" car. A number of different versions have been developed. This will be a car up to current world standards and it will be sold worldwide. For this reason, the most important issue concerning the car concerns ecology. The car must meet the standards which will come into force in the United States on 1992. Work is now in progress on developing a non carburetor motor with electronic direct fuel injection. This work will be carried out in the automotive electronics plant in Plovdiv. The chief obstacle to signing the production-sharing agreement in automobile construction is the technical parameters. We expect that in the very near future these issues will be resolved on a competitive basis with other companies. [end Gusev statement]

Vladimir Gusev also stated that at the session of the intergovernmental commission on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which was held a few days ago, special attention was paid to preparing an intergovernmental agreement for the transition from 1991 to mutual settlements in freely convertible currency at current market prices, with a mutual exchange of goods.

West Europe

Reportage on Prime Minister Thatcher's Visit

Ryzhkov Greets Thatcher on Arrival

LD0706183490 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher arrived in the Soviet capital today on a working visit.

At Moscow's Vnukovo Airport she was welcomed by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Thatcher Interviewed

PM0806104590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 90 Second Edition p 5

[NOVOSTI interview with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the eve of her visit to the Soviet Union: "M. Thatcher: 'I Am Satisfied With Our Relations'"]

[Text] [NOVOSTI] During the Soviet-American summit the sides achieved major progress on disarmament and arms control. What is your opinion of the prospects for the disarmament process, of Britain's role in this process, and of its significance for Europe and the whole world.

[Thatcher] I agree that major progress was achieved at the summit, particularly in relation to reductions of strategic nuclear armaments and chemical weapons, which I welcome, of course. The most important task today is to complete the talks on an agreement on the reduction of conventional armaments and armed forces in Europe. Major progress was achieved on this question, but in recent weeks we seem to have reached an impasse. Some people believe that it is due to an abrupt change in the Soviet position. I very much hope that this is not so, and I look forward to being able to discuss this matter with President Gorbachev. It is necessary to achieve an accord on the question of reducing conventional armaments and armed forces before the CSCE conference is convened, and both our countries would like this summit meeting to be held before the end of the year.

Britain is playing a prominent role in the arms control talks. As for our independent nuclear deterrent potential, I would like to say that even after the reduction of Soviet and U.S. strategic nuclear armaments, as envisaged by the START treaty, our deterrent potential will still be a smaller proportion of the overall quantity of Soviet strategic nuclear warheads than it was 20 years ago. We intend to keep it.

[NOVOSTI] On the question of the unification of Germany in accordance with the "two plus four" formula, the talks participants are by and large agreed that new European security structures are needed. At the March conference in Koenigswinter you expounded your idea of these structures. The Soviet Union and the other states put forward their proposals on this question. Do you think it is possible to reconcile the positions of the European states and reach agreement on steps that are needed in order to build a new European security structure?

[Thatcher] Many interesting proposals have been made on the future of the CSCE process. Mr. Shevardnadze described some ideas. I myself put forward specific proposals on strengthening the CSCE process, which you have referred to, and I called for the creation of a grand alliance in the name of democracy, which could in time extend from the Atlantic to the Urals and even beyond the Urals. Our aim is to create a space of political stability and economic progress, in which democracy and the market economy would put down deep roots. In my view, CSCE is the forum at which the 35 countries that signed the Helsinki agreements can jointly discuss the future of Europe and the path that lies ahead of us.

[NOVOSTI] Are you satisfied with the state of relations between the Soviet Union and Britain?

[Thatcher] I am very satisfied with our relations. I even think that they are better now than they have ever been in the past, and this is largely due to President Gorbachev. Britons and Soviets are meeting with one another much more frequently, and that is a good thing, of course. We are currently holding our British exhibition in Kiev, one of the biggest exhibitions we have held in the USSR, and it will enable a larger number of Soviet people to acquaint themselves with our life. Of course, our views on some things do not coincide. We are discussing these differences at various levels and their number is gradually declining. Since 1984 President Gorbachev and I have had regular meetings and, in my opinion, these meetings have contributed to the constantly improving mutual understanding between us and our two countries.

Thatcher Congratulates Yeltsin

LD0706224490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Jun 90

[From the "Television News Service" program]

[Excerpt] REUTERS agency reports that Thatcher sent a letter to Boris Yeltsin congratulating him on his election. However, officials have said that she does not plan to meet him in Moscow. [passage omitted]

Gorbachev, Thatcher Begin Meetings

LD0806070390 Moscow TASS in English 0657 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS—A meeting between President Mikhail Gorbachev and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain began here today.

Mrs. Thatcher is currently in the Soviet Union on a working visit.

Thatcher on Talks With Gorbachev

LD0806131790 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1303 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By Chris Moncrieff, PRESS ASSOCIATION chief political correspondent, in Moscow]

[Text] Mrs Thatcher emerged from 2-1/2 hours of "open and friendly discussions" with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev today and said she was encouraged by what she heard. The prime minister, on the first full day of her

three-day visit to the Soviet Union, said she felt the whole issue of East-West relations was being conducted in a calm manner and that people were looking for solutions.

Mrs Thatcher raised the question of Britain's independent nuclear deterrent with Mr Gorbachev. She stressed again that Britain sought no more than a minimum credible deterrent, and would purchase from the United States no more missiles than were absolutely necessary to achieve this.

Nearly all of the talks, in Mr Gorbachev's private office in the heart of the Kremlin, covered the future of Europe. The prime minister was left with the impression that the East-West relations issue, in the wake of the momentous events in Eastern Europe, was evolving. She told Mr Gorbachev: "Things are moving forward very well, and are continuing to move."

Although Mrs Thatcher emerged from the talks feeling encouraged this did not mean any conclusions were reached. One British official said: "It was not that kind of meeting. But there was a feeling of encouragement around."

Mr Gorbachev, who had earlier complained of being jet-lagged after his return from San Francisco, showed no signs of tiredness or lack of alertness when he discussed these issues with the prime minister.

Tourists and sightseers cheered and waved as Mrs Thatcher's motorcade sped into the Kremlin. Her first words to Mr Gorbachev were: "It was a successful summit you had." Mr Gorbachev responded: "Do you think so?" And she replied: "Yes, very successful."

He gave her his impressions of the Washington summit, and told her he had been impressed by the reception he had received from the American people. Mrs Thatcher told him she thought that reflected that people were recognising they were seeing history in the making, with enormous changes taking place—thanks to his efforts—inside the Soviet Union and beyond.

Earlier the official news agency TASS, which is the public voice of Mr Gorbachev, had paid an astonishing tribute to the royal family. It said: "The institution of royal authority in Britain is the symbol and lynchpin of the British mode of life, an ancient and highly revered traditon which the Soviet Union holds in high esteem." It was a spectacular accolade following the just-completed visit by the princess royal to the Soviet Union.

Ryzhkov, Thatcher Sign Documents

LD0806154490 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By TASS diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS—Soviet-British documents were signed here today during British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's visit to the USSR.

The documents comprise a programme for the development of Soviet-British economic and industrial cooperation from 1991-2000, an agreement on the creation and the activity of cultural centres of the USSR and Britain, and a programme for cooperation in training management personnel.

The documents were signed by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov and Margaret Thatcher.

Thatcher Meets With Yazov

LD0806154990 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By TASS correspondents Oleg Moskovskiy and Georgiy Shmelev]

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Yazov today. They discussed the formation of new security and stability structures in Europe and altering the continent's bloc system in the light of ongoing all-European processes.

The sides discussed in detail the external aspects of Germany's reunification. The Soviet side stressed that it should be effected with due consideration for the security interests of Germany's neighbours and other states and should firmly guarantee the inviolability of Europe's borders.

Thatcher and Yazov noted that the agreements reached by Presidents Gorbachev and Bush during the Washington summit were very important for solving disarmament problems and ensuring international security.

Replying to a TASS question, Thatcher stressed that today's talks with the Soviet president and other Soviet statesmen dwelt on a broad range of world and all-European issues.

Those were very substantive conversations, she remarked.

Margaret Thatcher arrived in the USSR for a working visit late on Thursday [7 June].

Gorbachev, Thatcher Hold News Conference

LD0806144590 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS—"I regard the meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher within the context of the active political dialogue that has marked recent weeks and months," Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said in his opening remarks at a joint news conference here today.

The British prime minister is on a working visit in the USSR.

Gorbachev said that his talks with Thatcher today lasted several hours.

The point at issue, he observed, are contacts between the leaders of the two countries that have been linked by long-standing traditions and cooperation.

The political dialogue between the Soviet and British leaders, he said, "has attained a high level and is marked by great substance and efficiency, which turns into an important factor of European politics and world process."

The president said that they discussed "major and topical issues of the day" and that they "focused, naturally, on the assessment of the recent Soviet-American summit in Washington".

"The British prime minister and I attach great importance to what happened in the United States," Gorbachev said.

"We both think that it is important not only to implement the agreements reached in Washington but also to continue the planned interaction and partnership."

Supreme Soviet

Moscow TV Relays Supreme Soviet Proceedings

5 June Sessions

LD0506222490

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2045 GMT on 5 June begins a recording of the 5 June Supreme Soviet sessions in the Kremlin, Moscow.

The sitting is chaired by Lukyanov.

At 2045 GMT, in the morning session Deputy Saunin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget-Finance Commission, presents a report on the draft law on the taxation of enterprises. He summarizes some of the proposals made. The Supreme Soviet will set the amount of expenditure to go toward pay rises on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers. He goes on to explain the proposed operation of the taxation system, including the various amendments proposed.

At 2107 GMT, Abalkin presents the official USSR Government view of the draft law, saying that some of the tax rates in it match the U.S. equivalents. He suggests that only two tax-free benefits could be left: for the development of the social-cultural sphere, and for acquiring new equipment. In that case the tax rate could be reduced to 50 percent. It was agreed that the tax law would be referred back for further work, and would be subsequently represented during the current session.

At 2116 GMT, the evening session, which deals with the second reading of the draft law on cooperatives, is addressed by Yakovlev, USSR minister of justice, who explains the background to the draft law and its proposed operation. He makes particular reference to the position of lawyers' cooperatives: They require licensing by bodies that examine the professional status of each applicant. Turning to the question of the use of hired labor in cooperatives, Yakovlev says that cooperatives would not make large-scale use of it, since most of them are small. Cooperatives should be engaged in economic activity, rather than administrative matters that are really the preserve of the state.

At 2134 GMT, Deputy Lushchikov speaks on behalf of the commission editing the draft law on cooperatives, which was set up on 13 April, reporting on the progress of the commission's work. He spells out the circumstances in which cooperatives can be closed down by the authorities (e.g. because they are insolvent). He says that cooperatives may engage in any legal activity. The commission also looks at the question of additional branches being opened, as well as "alternative" bank accounts.

At 2157 GMT, the document as a whole is then adopted by the deputies. It is decided that amendments to it would be considered tomorrow.

The broadcast ends at 2157 GMT.

6 June Session

LD0606224290

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2053 GMT on 6 June begins a recording of the 6 June Supreme Soviet session from the Kremlin in Moscow.

At 2053 GMT, the USSR Supreme Soviet is shown debating changes to the bill on cooperatives. Lukyanov is in the chair.

At 2056 GMT, Deputy Lushchikov speaks about speculation.

At 2058 GMT, USSR Justice Minister Yakovlev says he considers that the text of the bill on cooperatives is fine as it is without amendments.

At 2059 GMT, Deputy Nikolaychuk raises a point about the commission's work.

At 2102 GMT, Deputy Kharchenko proposes that a paragraph on cooperative supplies for resale be omitted from the bill.

At 2103 GMT, Deputy Pinikov opposes the arguments of the USSR minister and argues aganst the resale of state supplies.

At 2105 GMT, Kucherenko stresses the need for compensation for financial outlay.

At 2107 GMT, Yakovlev and Lukyanov engage in exchanges to clarify the former's view of individual aspects of the draft.

At 2109 GMT, Gritsenko outlines the social protection commission's view on the implications of the amendments for prices of consumer goods.

At 2111 GMT, Advadze speaks against the notion of imposing restrictions, while Sukhov asks whether the measures will actually put more goods on the shelves and Stepanov worries about the creation of an uncontrollable precedent.

At 2114 GMT, Shevchenko says that the public mood against cooperatives results from their practice of buying goods from state shops and reselling them at inflated prices.

At 2115 GMT, the continuity announcer says that the provision regarded by most deputies as providing a safety valve for speculative activity was rejected. The voting screen shows 291 for, 51 against. Lukyanov canvasses opinions on another article of the amendments, proposing an order of speakers. Gritsenko reads out a number of points which his commission wants the government to consider. Lukyanov calls for calm discussion and invites Justice Minister Yakovlev to open.

At 2122 GMT, Yakovlev speaks about Article 25, governing the use of hired labor by cooperatives. People can

work as hired labor for a cooperative only as a secondary occupation. The intention is not to stop hired labor altogether, but to limit it.

At 2126 GMT, Advadze accuses the government of inconsistency and calls for the lifting of all restrictions, if it really wants a market economy. Lushchikov says that his commission regards Yakovlev's stance as unrealistic, as many people are already working as hired labor, while the commission has a more flexible approach to the distinction between hired labor and membership of cooperatives.

At 2130 GMT, other views on the amendment concerning hired labor are expressed by Samarin, Nikolskiy, Lushchikov again, and Ignatovich. Continuity announcer says that deputies disagreed with the government's proposal on restricting the use of hired labor.

At 2135 GMT, Lukyanov reads a proposal from Savitskaya concerning the status of cooperatives composed of several relatives. Lushchikov says that time for that proposal is not ripe. Savitskaya explains her proposal, aimed at stopping people employed at state enterprises from exploiting their official position to form profitable cooperatives attached to those enterprises with their close relatives. Lushchikov reads out the commission's proposed definition of "close relatives". Lukyanov takes a vote on the commission's proposal: 297 for, 65 against 11 abstentions.

At 2140 GMT, deputies continue discussing the role of cooperatives composed of relatives and whether they should be subject to any restrictons. One says that to restrict families would be like barring a child from the school where his mother teaches. Savitskaya herself calls for a norm ruling out abuses. Lukyanov takes a vote. The announcer says that the second proposal—on accepting the norm, adding "with exception of cooperatives' agricultural production"—was passed.

At 2157 GMT, a vote is taken on a decision on the procedure for putting the law into practice: 363 for, 7 against, 7 abstentions.

At 2158 GMT, the announcer states that the evening session dealt with the second reading of the draft law on the press and mass media. Lukyanov summarizes work done on the draft before today. He calls Nikolskiy, from the glasnost committee, to deliver a report on the committee's deliberations. The country needs such a law, Nikolskiy says, for there must be a legal basis to the media as pluralism develops. He outlines the issues which proved most contentious in his committee and the special commission set up to study the bill after its first reading. They include the title of the law—kept as it was—and several individual articles within the bill, which Nikolskiy summarizes.

At 2220 GMT, Sebentsov speaks on the draft on behalf of the legislation committee, reviewing the priorities which they had in mind when examing the bill. The committee rejected party control over the press in multiparty conditions, Sebentsov notes, before summarizing the committee's findings on other provisions and its response to submissions from other committees.

At 2234 GMT, the continuity announcer says that deputies then went on to discuss the draft article-by-article. The debate on this issue will be resumed on Friday, while tomorrow the Supreme Soviet will sit in its separate chambers.

Bill on Taxation of Enterprises Debated

LD0506134190 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 5 Jun 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Andrey Orlov and Vladimir Isachenko]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—The Soviet parliament approved the first reading of the bill on taxation of enterprises. The basic tax rate was brought down from the government-proposed 55 per cent to 45 per cent.

After the bill was submitted to the Supreme Soviet for consideration on April 16, most debates focused on the tax. Moscow economist Viktor Yaroshenko proposed his own draft of the bill, in which he suggested reducing the tax rate to 35 per cent.

Supporting the government bill, Deputy Prime Minister Leonid Abalkin and Finance Minister Valentin Pavlov stressed that making the tax rate less than 55 per cent would threaten the fulfilment of major social programmes that were already endorsed by the Supreme Soviet. The government spokesmen also said lowering the tax rate would increase the amount of money in public savings, i.e. spur on inflation.

In response, critics of the government plan said that the 55-per cent rate is not geared to the transition to a market economy. It seeks to preserve the existing command system and will not make enterprises interested in developing production. Victor Yaroshenko and his supporters proposed that the government balance the budget by privatising state property and reducing state expenditure, in particular, military spending.

The government and alternative bills were put to vote several times over the past few weeks, but neither won approval. After the last inconclusive vote on May 21, it was decided to set up a conciliation commission. Anatoliy Saunin, member of Parliamentary Planning, Budget and Finance Commission, reported today on the results of Conciliation Commission's work.

The Conciliation Commission proposed to limit the tax rate to 50 per cent, to drop the clause on taxation of owners of vehicles, to exempt research institutions, establishments of culture and health from taxation, and to give wider powers to legislatures of autonomous republics in deciding the size of tax.

Abalkin said the government would agree to the 50 per cent rate if the parliament votes for cuts in spending on the earlier approved programmes. But the deputies regarded even the 50 per cent rate too high and voted for a new proposal by Viktor Yaroshenko, who suggested a 45 per cent rate.

It was noted at today's discussion that before the second reading of the bill, scheduled to take place on June 13, the optimum ratio between tax deductions to the state and local budgets should be calculated.

Amendments to Law on Cooperation Discussed

LD0506171490 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 5 Jun 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Vladimir Isachenkov and Andrey Orlov]

[Text] Moscow June 5 TASS—The Soviet Parliament today discussed amendments to the law on cooperation adopted two years ago. The law laid a legal foundation for individual enterprise in the country. The need for amendments became clear in the course of development of cooperation. Some drawbacks of the law became evident. Last autumn, the parliament introduced some amendments and additions to the law.

On the whole, the attitude to cooperatives in the country is negative, first and foremost because, in conditions of total goods shortage, their activities led to rises of prices on ready-made products. A considerable part of goods produced by cooperatives was of a low quality, although very expensive.

In addition to these, many cooperatives bought out large lots of food and other products, increasing their shortages. As a result, the word "cooperator" became synonymous to the word "swindler" for many people.

Soviet Justice Minister Veniamin Yakovlev told deputies that the proposed amendments envisage, particularly, stricter control over cooperatives' financial activities, put in order their material and technical supplies and determine more accurate demands to contents of cooperatives' rules and their property responsibility for being indebted to consumers. [sentence as received]

The government proposed to introduce a universal licensing of cooperatives' activities. But the parliamentary committee for legislation issues disagreed, stating that such a measure would be an obstacle on the way to market relations. Instead, the committee suggested that licensing be introduced only for some kinds of activities and their list should be involved in the union or republican legislation.

According to the bill submitted to the parliament today, a cooperative may be compelled to stop its activities on the grounds of that a cooperative virtually halts its activities, a cooperative's inactivity for a year after its registration and continuous (over six months) insolvency.

The parliament has adopted the bill as a whole and started an article-by-article discussion. Tomorrow, the discussion will be continued. The parliament is also expected to discuss a bill on the press and mass media.

Continues 6 June

LD0606083190 Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 6 Jun 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Vladimir Isachenkov and Kirill Dibrova]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS—The Soviet parliament today continued discussing amendments to the law on cooperatives adopted two years ago. The law has created a legal basis for the development of individual enterprise in the USSR. The changes are necessary because many drawbacks of the law have become obvious as cooperative ownership has developed.

The amendments discussed envisage, specifically, tightening control over the financial activity of cooperatives, introduce order in their material and technical supply, setting clearer regulations for cooperatives and specifying their responsibility for debts to consumers.

The deputies are also expected to begin discussing the second reading of the draft law on the press and other media.

Reportage on Militia Bill Discussion

LD0706083690 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 7 Jun 90

[by TASS parliemantry correspondents Vladimir Isachenkov and Andrey Orlov]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—The bill on Soviet militia discussed by Soviet parliament today seeks to decide what kind of forces are needed to maintain law and order in a democratic society and the required form for the militia during perestroika. The Council of Nationalities (one of the two chambers of parliament) was the first to start discussing the bill this morning. Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin delivered a report.

His speech began with a discription of the tragic events in Kirghizia, where an acute inter-ethnic conflict broke out three days ago. This is another confirmation of the topicality of the question discussed by parliament.

Bakatin Address

LD0706103190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Today the two chambers [of the Supreme Soviet] are having separate sittings. Members of the Soviet of Nationalities have assembled this morning. They are to discuss the draft law on the Soviet militia. As you know, up until now, this part of the law-enforcing bodies have been regulated only by the legally binding statutes and this, of course, cannot be tolerated in a law-governed

state. That is why the need has arisen for a law which would determine the place, the role, and the tasks of the militia in the society and the state. This is how Bakatin, our country's minister of internal affairs, explained its necessity in the address he delivered today.

[Begin Bakatin recording] I should report to you, respected comrade deputies, that in recent days, people often ask me one question: Why do we need this law on the Soviet militia at all? We have lived 72 years without such a law and have successfully fought crime! I would not begin my address with this question, simple as it is at a first sight, if it did not reflect those attitudes which concern not only the law on the Soviet militia. I shall not talk about the roots of such attitudes, but answer the question in this way: If, indeed, we have been dealing with crime, and not only with crime, without the law for 72 years, and cannot live now without the law, this means that we are really on our way to becoming a democratic society. But our democracy is already getting sick before our society has turned democratic. We are sick with helplessness. Comrades, you understand it perfectly—the totalitarianian did not need a strong system of upholding the law, and there was no such system. It was enough to have a powerful penal system. But democracy without an all-embracing law and without a strong—I would like to stress this—without a strong system of upholding the law, simply will not survive. It will degenerate into anarchy before being born and will end up as a dictatorship. And the strengthening of the legal system should proceed, or at least go hand in hand, with the development of democracy. The law on militia is only a small part of those top-priority measures on creating of the system of upholding the law which would conform to the idea of a law-governed democratic state. But this law has already been six years late.

it would seem that what we need is not only the militia but also citizens who should all know everything about what the militia should do, what the militia can do, and what the militia cannot do. From this stems what at first glance looks like the excessive detail and specificity of this law. I think that from the point of view of raising the general standard of juridical and legal knowledge, this is also important because, if we are to be frank, and you will surely agree with me, far from everyone—although everyone considers that they know everything—far from everyone knows their own rights and the rights of the militia, and it is not superfluous to bring them all together in one place, to confirm them at the highest legislative forum, and to give them to the citizens for preliminary discussion.

Of course, the law by itself does not solve anything, if it remains by itself. A whole complex, from forming a new type of officer to questions connected with technical reequipment and vast material and financial expenditure, is needed. But the foundation of all of this is this law that we are discussing today. [end recording]

[Announcer] By the way, the minister considered it necessary to cite statistics for the past few months. He said that rumors were stubbornly being spread that the militia had ceased combatting crime or at least were putting less effort into it. This is not so at all. Whereas the rise in crime over four months amounted to 16 percent—this is referring to this year, of course—the number of cases taken to court in this period—and this is the final product of the militia and the investigation—rose by 21 percent. Vadim Viktorovich considers that it is essential that the draft law should not only be discussed in parliament but must, for sure, be published in the press so that every citizen whould be aware of his rights, but to a no lesser extent, should also be aware of the rights and duties of the militia.

From the minister's point of view, it is already clear that some articles of the draft law require reworking. For example, he considers not quite correct the formulation of the norms for the subordination of the militia to the organs of soviet power. Actually, the minister is not opposed to this in principle but at the same time, he considers that is it hardly appropriate in rayon or settlement soviets.

He dwelt in particular on the idea of creating municipal or, to be more precise, local militia and, in general, in the opinion of the speaker, the existing organizational structure should not be strictly laid down in law, and all the more so since it leaves something to be desired, but it would be better to give the government the right to change it flexibly depending on requirements. As yet this article does not exist in the law.

Naturally, the minister had to listen to many questions from the deputies and to give his replies and explanations. Of course, all were concerned about the problem of protecting citizens including from arbitrary actions by the militia. On the other hand, the deputies are sure that that militia workers need protection in carrying out their duties.

Deputy (Strukov) presented the draft on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet committee for questions of law and order and the fight against crime. Then discussion of the draft began. It is proceeding calmly but not without conflicts. The deputies are expressing arguments both for and against the draft law being discussed and individual articles of the law.

Militia Bill Approved, Split on Law Enforcement

LD0706182590 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 7 Jun 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Andrey Orlov and Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—The two chambers of the Soviet Parliament at separate sessions today examined bills aimed at perfecting the country's law-enforcement system, namely on Soviet militia and on changes and

amendments to the fundamentals of criminal procedures of the USSR and union republics.

The bill on militia was approved in the first reading by both chambers. This marks the first time in history of Soviet legislation that such a bill is passed. Previously the activity of militia was regulated by government standard acts and departmental instructions.

Presenting the bill, Soviet Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin proposed dividing militia into national and municipal. The former will deal with guiding nationwide and inter-republican programmes to combat crime, enforcing a single organisational and personnel policy, controlling special units to combat organised crime. The republican and local militia will be concerned with preserving law and order.

The chambers of the parliament were divided on whether to permit using audio and video recordings as evidence in court, or eavesdropping telephone conversations (with the subsequent use of the recording) of suspects or defendants.

Although Bakatin stressed that this can be done only in a criminal case involving a grave crime and with the sanction of the procurator or court, members of the Council of Nationalities turned down the proposal on bugging. At the same time the Council of the Union passed the same document without any reservations or cuts.

For the changes and amendments to the fundamentals of criminal procedures to acquire legal force, representatives of the two chambers will seek consensus in the conciliation commission.

Leaders Describe Kirgiziya Events

Lukyanov Reports Details

LD0606130990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Report from the Kremlin by TASS parliamentary correspondents Andrey Orlov, Kirill Dibrova, and Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Jun (TASS)—According to this morning's data, about 40 people died and more than 200 received injuries as a result of clashes between the Kirgiz and the Uzbek population of Osh oblast of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kirgiziya. Among the injured were 21 members of internal affairs bodies staff. Anatoliy Lukyanov, chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet, reported these more precise figures today at the sitting of the Soviet parliament.

The allocation of land for the construction of individual houses was the reason for the disturbances which started on Monday 4 June. According to Anatoliy Lukyanov, groups of 30-40 people tried to attack the buildings of the militia and the oblast party committee. Seven private houses and some cars were set on fire, and a number of shops were looted. By decree of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic, a curfew has been introduced in the town of Osh, and the guard has been reinforced at installations of special importance. The streets are being patrolled, and those taking part in mass programs have been detained.

Anatoliy Lukyanov reported that at present the situation in the town of Osh has stablizied, but the disturbances have spread to three rayons in the oblast. This morning, in Frunze, the Kirgiz capital, young students from the town of Osh tried to take to the streets. "The events, unfortunately, are continuing," the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet commented. "Yesterday, by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Defense it became necessary to transfer additional units from the town of Mary (Turkmenia) to the regions where the disturbances are taking place."

The difficult process is under way of settling the problem, which arose over 32 hectares of irrigated land and grew into an interethnic conflict, Anatoliy Lukyanov said, reporting that he had already held negotiations with the leaders of both republics. He also asked people's deputies from Uzbekistan and Kirgiziya to influence their voters with the aim of settling the conflict.

Bakatin Says 'Very Complex'

LD0706084690 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 7 Jun 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Vladimir Isachenkov and Andrey Orlov]

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—Soviet Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin described as "very complex" the current situation in Kirghizia where acute inter-ethnic conflict flared up three days ago.

Speaking today in the Council of Nationalities, one of the chambers of the Soviet parliament, Bakatin said that 48 people had been killed and 333 injured since June 4, including 42 law and order maintenance personnel, 39 militiamen, and three servicemen, during clashes in the area of the city of Osh.

Over the past 24 hours alone, 11 people were killed and 51 injured, he said.

Beginning as a local conflict "owing to folly, self-conceit and a bureaucratic approach to the division of land where interests of one nationality were ignored," the inter-ethnic drama has now spread to five areas of Kirghizia and to neighbouring Uzbekistan, the minister said.

"Local clashes may develop into a conflict between the two republics" (Kirghizia and Uzbekistan—TASS), Bakatin said.

Militia and Interior Ministry troops (900 men), Soviet Army units (1,500) and border troops (450) were sent to

the area of Osh to maintain order. They "took their positions between the conflicting groups of Kirghiz and Uzbeks."

The situation in the area of Osh has been stabilised. However, "a crowd of many thousand people armed with pikes, stones and weapons is standing at the boundary between Andizhan and Osh, spoiling to take vengeance for grievances," Bakatin said.

Several thousand people are roaming about Frunze, demanding that they be transported to Osh to participate in the conflict.

"The militia is unable to handle inter-ethnic conflicts, particularly when nationalist feelings are being stirred up," the minister emphasised.

He suggested that a meeting of representatives of the authorities and social forces of all union republics of the USSR be held immediately to adopt a joint declaration that "each republic guarantees the observance of the rights of all citizens residing on its territory, particularly ethnic minorities".

Such a meeting could also decide on a date for the signing of a renewed union treaty. "A further delay of resolving the issue is simply inadmissible," Bakatin stressed.

Bill on Press Freedom Debated

LD0606164790 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 6 Jun 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Andrey Orlov, Kiril Dibrova, and Vladimir Isachenkov, reporting from the Kremlin]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS—The Soviet parliament began debates about the bill on the press and other mass informtion organisations. This bill, the first of its kind in the history of the Soviet state, contains detailed guarantees of the freedom of the press and journalists' rights. Up to date, the freedom of the press was only proclaimed by the constitution.

The bill regulated the procedure for establishing mass information organsations and their relations with the state and citizens, as well as mutual relations among the founder, the publisher and the editor.

Introducing the bill, Deputy Chairman of the parliamentary Glasnost Committee Boris Nikolskiy stressed that under the conditions of emerging multi-party system "the need for such a law became even more urgent than before, as it enables new parties and mass movements to launch their own mass information organisation and, on the other hand, bars all kinds of pirate publications".

The bill enables not only state and public organisations, political parties and various associations, but also any Soviet citizen above 18 years of age to launch a mass information organisation.

During the first reading of the bill last autumn, this provision evoked the most heated debate. Many deputies expressed fear that control over the press can be seized by shadow economy magnates. Objecting to these fears, Nikolskiy noted that the bill provides for founding mass information organisations not for their ownership. Anyone may found an organisation who has ideas of interest to the publisher, he said.

The bill states unequivocally that no censorship of mass information is admissible.

Nikolskiy stressed that people who leak secret information and not an information organisation will be held responsible if secret information is published. A special law will be created to protect state secrets.

People's Deputy Andrey Sebentsov spoke on behalf of the parliamentary committee. He stressed that the working group which prepared the bill for discussion declined the proposal to include in the text a provision stating that mass information organisations should build their activity on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideology. "The requirement of monopoly preference for the Marxist- Leninist ideology under conditions of a multi-party system appears to be outdated," he said.

The bill envisages criminal liability of officials for impediing lawful professional activity by journalists, as well as for compelling them to disseminate or abstain from disseminating information and lists a number of other guarantees of the journalist's rights.

The parliament will continue an article-by-article consideration of the bill on Friday. On Thursday, the parliament will hold scheduled separate sessions of its chambers to consider the bills on the Soviet Militia (police) and on alternations in, and additions to, the fundamentals of criminal proceedings in the Soviet Union and union republics.

Continues 8 June

LD0806083590 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Andrey Orlov and Vladimir Isachenkov]

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS—The Soviet parliament continues to discuss today the second reading of bill on the press and other mass media, which began on Wednesday [6 June].

The bill guarantees freedom of the press and the rights of journalists. It regulates the process of setting up mass media institutions, their relationships with the state and citizens, and also relationships between the founders, publishers and editors.

The bill gives the right to set up mass media institutions not only to state and public organisations, political parties and various associations, but also to any citizen of the Soviet Union over 18 years old. The bill says that

"censorship of mass information is impermissible". The responsibility for divulging secret information will be borne by those guilty of the leakage and not by the mass media. A special law will later be passed to protect state secrets.

Supreme Soviet Ratifies International Documents

PM0706171890 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "In USSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] On 23 May 1990, the USSR Supreme Soviet ratified:

A protocol concerning an amendment to the Convention on International Civil Aviation;

The Treaty Between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil, Family, and Criminal Matters;

The third supplementary protocol to the World Postal Union Charter;

International Labor Organization Convention No. 160 "On Labor Statistics";

A regional convention on the recognition of academic courses, higher education diplomas, and academic degrees in Asian and Pacific Ocean states;

International Labor Organization Convention No. 133 "On Shipboard Crew Accommodation (supplementary provisions)."

The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on the USSR's adherence to the UN Convention on Contracts for the International Purchase and Sale of Goods.

Political & Social

Options for Market Economy Transition Outlined

LD0606171890 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 6 Jun 90

[By TASS correspondent Igor Agabekov]

[Text] Moscow June 6 TASS—It is now very important to decide which way to choose for the transition to a market economy in the Soviet Union—a shock therapy method or a gradual transition as outlined by the government, USSR State Labour and Social Affairs Committee Chairman Vladimir Shcherbakov told a news conference here today.

From the point of view of economists, the first way is more progressive, but it threatens a sharp drop in the living standards and a mass unemployment with not less than 40 million jobless. The social protection of Soviet people will be considerably weakened. Shcherbakov referred to the Polish example.

The second way, according to him, is less effective but it enables the state to support people with minimum incomes in order to avoid a sharp drop in their living standards.

This calls for a rethinking of the social protection concept. Those must be helped in the first place who will not be able to survive otherwise. The following principle should be adhered to: The minimum must be provided free of charge, the rest must be paid for. This refers to all areas of living—education, health care, housing.

Local authorities and work collectives will be expected to help out those who do not have adequate means at their disposal.

The variants are now being considered by the committee.

Gorbachev Greets Lessees' First Congress

PM0406134190 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 3

[Message from USSR President Gorbachev "To First Congress of USSR Lessees and Entrepreneurs"]

[Text] The present stage of the economic reform and the transition to a regulated market require the creation of the broadest possible scope for initiative and the implementation of the entrepreneurial talents of the broadest strata of the population.

This depends to a considerable degree on the dissemination and acceleration of new forms of economic management—the lease, joint stock companies, cooperatives, and small enterprises. They can mobilize unclaimed reserves, ensure the rational, effective, thrifty use of material and manpower resources, and boost the level of labor productivity.

Within the framework of the formation of a regulated market important significance attaches to the transition to the leasing of state enterprises. The legislation of the USSR and the union republics on the lease creates a legal basis for this. It is now a case of implementing the laws and overcoming the resistance of the old administrative and other structures and psychological stereotypes and prejudices which are causing uncertainty in those who are prepared to try their strength in new forms of economic management.

At the same time this process is so far proceeding only slowly and painfully and this is affecting the implementation of economic reform. That is why urgent and effective measures are needed—along public and state lines—to overcome the obstacles and resistance and to promote in every way the broad development of the lease economy. That is a matter for the entire state and entire people.

This is the aim to which the Union of USSR Lessees and Entrepreneurs must devote itself. This union's first congress is called on to clearly define the aims and functions

of this voluntary association of lessees, collective owners, and individual farmers and its links with relevant organs in the republics, krays, and oblasts, and with partners from other countries.

Stressing the role of the lease as an important avenue of the development of independent economic management and the working people's interest in good production results, I wish your congress successes for the benefit of perestroyka and the flourishing of our society.
USSR President M.S. Gorbachev.

Local Apparatus Needs Qualitative Change

PM2505120990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 90 First Edition p 1

[Viktor Khatuntsev article under "Topical Subject" rubric: "Should There Be Apparatus?"]

[Text] You often hear recently that the local authorities are virtually paralyzed and in a state of expectant self-isolation. However, the editorial mailbag is also full of examples showing a host of questions remaining unresolved. The party is withdrawing from economic affairs. And in addition to everything else enterprises and organizations are keeping aloof from the territories' needs; it is no longer possible to obtain a routine handout from ministries and departments for these purposes. There was until recently another explanation for the authorities' immaturity: There will be elections, they said, and power will be handed over to the new soviets, and they will sort out the mess.

The elections have taken place and considerable hopes are pinned on the new body of deputies. The 1990-model soviets are, so to speak, to dash straight into implementing the fundamental legislative acts which have been adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet and which have been defined as crucial to the perestroyka process. If you look at this in the abstract, everything needed to exercise full power on the territories with which they have been entrusted seems to be to hand. A soviet adopts a decision and then passes it on for implementation. It is certainly easy to say—passes it on. Where is the vital element in the mechanism of power that links the two and acts as a channel between them? The ispolkom [executive committee] and its subunits represent an assembly of this kind. The apparatus, in short.

At the mere reference to the apparatus I foresee almost squeamish irritation from some of those people who waged war against the old system. As we conceive of it at the present time the apparatus is bureaucratic, utterly formalistic, decayed, and goodness knows what else. Well, hundreds, if not thousands, of letters every day illustrate that people in the localities do not give a cent either for an individual's civic rights or man's dignity. Red tape, arbitrariness, or just petty tyranny discredit the authorities' prestige. One might as well institute once again—as during the time of Ivan the Terrible—the Chelobitnyy Order [whereby ordinary citizens petitioned the tsar, the nobles, and other elite groups]—since so many petitioners and seekers of justice are making for the capital. The apparatus often finds itself alienated from people's pressing concerns but—and this is worst of all—the former structures of executive power are not geared to respond flexibly to the needs of the time. I agree that we have a lot of apparatchiks, that is to say officials. But, paradoxical as it may seem, there will not be enough officials to rejig all executive work.

However, let us be more precise in defining the topic of discussion. We need qualitatively different executives from before at all levels of power. They must not suffer from a professional inferiority complex. Let them take pride in their responsible position as officials—state employees. Incidentally, in this connection, the increase—and a quite substantial one at that—in Soviet apparatus officials' wages is quite justified: There are also allowances according to rank. But another highly important demand arises straightaway—regarding our specialist's competence, preparedness, and maturity. Who will answer the question of where state employees are trained in our country and how. You may encounter graduates from the most varied educational establishments—ranging from the General Staff Academy to a veterinary technical college—within ispolkoms, however there is no purposeful instruction at higher educational establishments in management, law, political sciences, or office work. That may be why under the former system for exercising real power within the "party committee-ispolkom-prosecutor's office" triad the mid-level soviet echelon was regarded as nothing more than a subunit of the party center where both incompetents or even people who had retired on pension were sent to serve their time. All this is in need of radical change.

The well conceived transformation of society into a democratic, rule-of-law society open to citizens is dependent on who finds themselves within the apparatus and the nature of our officials on the verge of the 21st century. The problem of implementing reforms at local level and carrying them through to fruition virtually dates back to time immemorial for our state system. If an official fails to perceive the need for innovation, be sure that dozens of bureaucratic obstacles and intricate instructions will turn up to pull apart any package of revolutionary laws like a broom into twigs.

That is why the new soviets that we have elected must—and this is virtually their first task—study and analyze what lies behind the executive's command to prepare to take up the colors of the ispolkom that is being formed. After all, a collective farm member will not come to a people's deputy, say, to ask for a plot of land but will come as always to an experienced impersonal apparatchik's office. And what about the plot of land—people sometimes spend weeks begging for the requisite certificate from the rural soviet! The soviets' control over their organs must not be a matter of pro forma leniency—as has been the custom, "by taking cognizance of a report"—but tough, concrete, personified demand. We must not allow people to continue to feel detached from the authorities. It is high time that prosecutors acquired

the dignity conferred by independence when defending citizens against anyone's unjust actions.

Fairly shortly we will be able to see how far the nature of local power has changed and whether the mechanisms of legislative decisions on which so many hopes are pinned have begun to work. You do not have to be particularly perspicacious to predict that the bolder a soviet is in its actions, the more fully the potential of people's power and the democratic mode of government will be revealed.

Let us just beware of idolizing the proposed sought-after model of the soviet employee. So much to be rejigged within the structures of local power, so much to be renounced, and so much to be learned!

Doubts Cast Upon CPSU Ideological Renewal

PM0706132090 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 10-17 Jun 90 p 3

[Aleksandr Tsiplo article: "Someone Must Quit"]

[Text] I'm often asked: Why do you and others who have become disappointed in the "socialist choice" and in the ideals and values of the October 1917 Revolution, and doubt that Marxian "scientific communism" is in fact a science remain members of the CPSU? Are you lacking the courage to openly break away from that which you have broken away with ideologically?

Even a few months ago I could explain to everyone—and be quite frank about it—why the "disillusioned" man which I became, didn't need to part with the CPSU of 1990. Not only myself but also the leaders of my party, the CPSU, are disappointed with Marxian "scientific communism." Everything we conventionally call "creative development of Marxism" is, in fact, a departure from it. Can our current stake on a market economy and mixed ownership be compatible with the teaching of classical Marxists? According to them, "market economy" and "socialism" do not mix. The current thesis about the priority of human values and democratic principles is even less Marxian and Leninist. Neither Marxism nor Leninism is thinkable without the idea of the dictatorship of the proletariat which, as we know, has been spearheaded against human morals and against the so-called rights and freedoms of the individual i.e., against the values which we are upholding today.

With this conclusion, it is not I or people thinking like me, who must leave the CPSU, but those who reject today's values and are clinging to an outdated world outlook, I reasoned. I myself have been championing the idea of priority of human values since 1968.

As the pace of idelogical changes was quickening, we could see things ever more clearly. It seemed to me that soon I would be able to completely overcome the contradiction between my new level of mental and spiritual awareness, on the one hand, and my existence in the CPSU, on the other. Only a few more steps were needed for us to regain a human face and for the party to retain those people enticed by the freedom of thought and speech offered by perestroyka. We needed but one decisive dash forward to shed notions and symbols which have been long dead and which are only irritating for lots of people.

We would not stand to lose anything if we forewent the myth about the socialist choice, communism. On the other hand, we would regain everything: ourselves, mental composure, the country, and the respect of the rest of the civilized world. It would seem that the choice made by our reformers should urge them to take this, final, step: fusion of thought and truth, an honest discussion with the people and the party about what we are and what has happened to us. Just a couple of phrases were needed for that.

I know that I was indulging in wishful thinking, because this final step didn't come. On the contrary, in defiance of the logic of perestroyka, its architects are making ever more attempts to preserve the existance of the CPSU in the realm of half-truth. Again we hear the langauge of ideological incantations and pledges of loyalty to the socialist choice which is still associated with the CPSU membership. The fear of losing touch with the customary reality prevents a spurt which is necessary in the tragic current situation. The CPSU Platform is unacceptable for both fundamentalists and democrats because it seeks to reconcile the irreconcilable. Apparently, the masterminds of the CPSU Platform were afraid of a split with dogmatists and the conservatives. But the actual result was a split with all sides.

I have the impression that the CPSU leaders do not have the courage to free the party and our society from everything which is averse to the people's current state of mind. Ever more people are quitting the party even before its Congress which is supposed to dot the "i"s. At the same time, those who adhere to principles of the past have heartened up and launched an offensive, after they heard familiar words about sticking to "our ideals and principles."

Hopes for an ideological renovation of the CPSU are shrinking all the time. I find it ever more difficult to convince myself that I am acting honestly be remaining a CPSU member. I can't deny that there's still some hope for a favourable outcome. There still is a possibility for it, at any rate until the end of the coming CPSU Congress. But we must realize that it is going against the grain to try to keep the party in the realm of half-truths and half- confessions. The party will not be able to exist in a world of truth if it remains part of former lies. The party cannot make the rest of our society forget about its existence, because it is not only a question of a party which needs to be restructured, but it is also a matter of people who have linked their lives with perestroyka and now believe that they will live in a world of truth.

More on Rehabilitation of Purge Victims

PM0106144390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
31 May 90 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "In CPSU Central Committee Politburo Commission for Additional Study of Materials Connected With Repressions That Took Place During 1930s-1940s and Early 1950s"]

[Text] A sitting of the commission chaired by A.N. Yakovlev heard a report from the USSR Prosecutor's Office and the USSR Supreme Court regarding the results of the examination of material connected with the rehabilitation of citizens against whom criminal proceedings were instituted in the case of the so-called "Sultan-Galiyev counterrevolutionary organization."

This case, which arose on the crest of the wave of the artificial struggle against "national deviationism," was falsified by OGPU [United State Political Administration] organs in late 1928. M.Kh. Sultan-Galiyev, member of the People's Commissariat for Nationalities Collegium, and 76 other soviet, economic, and scientific personnel, workers, peasants, artisans, and students were falsely charged with being members of a counterrevolutionary organization whose task was to produce terror and an armed uprising in the country. Study has shown that this organization did not really exist.

Nevertheless under OGPU Collegium resolutions adopted in 1930 and 1931 citizens tried under this case were subjected to various terms of imprisonment and exile. Many of them were later subjected—for effectively the same reasons—to harsher penalties and some, including M.Kh. Sultan-Galiyev, were shot.

In accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree of 16 January 1989 the OGPU Collegium resolutions on this case are repealed and the following people who were involved are rehabilitated: S.I. Abdurakhimov, A.I. Ageyev, F.I. Ageyev, A.K. Adigamov, O.Kh. Akbulatov, A.A. Akzhitov, A.K. Albetkov, I.Kh. Assanovich, G.M. Atlasov, B.I. Badamshin, S.A. Bakiyev, Kh.S. Balbekov, A.Kh. Berkutov, A.I. Bikbavov, G.A. Bikzhanov, M.Z. Bikkulov, M.Yu. Brundukov, Z.V. Valiyev, M.R. Vergazov, Kh.M. Vergazov, I.Z. Vildan-bek (Ishmukhamedov), A.M. Yenbayev, N.Sh. Yenikeyev, I.Kh. Ingildiyev (Inguldiyev), Kh.M. Iskhakov, M.G. Kuramshin, I.F. Maksutov, M.M. Mamedov, G.G. Mansurov, Kh.A. Moskov, G.S. Mullabayev, A.A. Musin, K. Mukhamedzhanov, K.G. Mukhtarov, G.G. Nurbakhtin, M.S. Salimov, Kh.K. Tagirov, I.Kh. Teregulov, Kh.Z. Tlyauberdin, U.Kh. Tyumenev, A.I. Urmanche, B.I. Urmanche, I.K. Firdevs, I.S. Khantimer, V. Shamsetdinov, A.D. Sharafutdinov (Sharafi), I.S. Shakhmametyev, Kh.Sh. Shirin, F.Ya. Yulamanov, Kh.S. Yagafarov (Yagofarov, Dzhagafarov), and A.G. Yagudin.

The following were judicially rehabilitated at various times: U.Yu. Babikov, A.A. Bashirov, M.K. Budeyli, Z.Kh. Bulushev, Abdumarakhman Kh. Burnashev, Arif Kh. Burnashev, O.G. Deren-Ayerly, G.G. Galeyev, Z.Kh. Yerzina, V.I. Iskhakov, G.M. Mulyukov, S.G. Murzabulatov, R.A. Sabirov, G.K. Salimyanov, S.Kh. Syuncheley, Z.I. Tankacheyev, S.Ya. Umerov, and I.F. Fayzulin.

A USSR Supreme Court plenum quashed the Supreme Court Military Collegium verdict of 8 December 1939 condemning M.Kh. Sultan-Galiyev to death and dismissed the case against him, there being no case to answer.

The commission took cognizance of reports from the USSR Prosecutor's Office and the USSR Supreme Court.

The commission then heard a report from the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee regarding the party membership of people tried under the case of the so-called "Sultan-Galiyev counterrevolutionary organization" who were groundlessly expelled from the party. The following people were reinstated in the CPSU: G.G. Galeyev, A.M. Yenbayev, M.G. Kuramshin, G.G. Mansurov, M.G. Mukhtarov, G.K. Salimyanov, M.Kh. Sultan-Galiyev, and S.Ya. Umerov. M.K. Budeyli, Z.Kh. Bulushev, M.Yu. Brundukov, O.G. Defen-Ayerly, V.I. Iskhakov, M.M. Kurmeyev, and R.A. Sabirov had been earlier reinstated in the party.

The question of the party membership of A.K. Adigamov, U.Yu. Babikov, Kh.A. Moskov, G.S. Mullabayev, G.M. Mulyukov, S.G. Murzabulatov, S.Kh. Syuncheley, A.I. Urmanche, and I.K. Firdevs is being considered by the Tatar and Bashkir CPSU Obkoms [oblast committees].

No grounds were found for the party rehabilitation of Kh.S. Balbekov—he was expelled from the party long before this case for reasons unrelated to the political charges.

The commission also heard a report from the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee about the course of work in local party organs connected with the party rehabilitation of those who were subjected to unsubstantiated political charges of "national deviationism" in the twenties and thirties. Falsified cases were artificially created on this basis, and cadres among soviet and party personnel and the national intelligentsia were persecuted. Carrying out the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee September (1989) plenum, local party organs, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and the CPSU Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Institute are studying material connected with so-called "national deviationism." The commission sitting stressed that this work must be completed as soon as possible.

The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee briefed the commission on the results of the examination of the cases of communists tried under the trumped-up cases of the "parallel anti-Soviet Trotskiyite

Center," the "all-Union Trotskiyite center" the "antiparty counterrevolutionary grouping of Eysmont, Tolmachev, and others," the "T.V. Sapronov and V.M. Smirnov counterrevolutionary Democratic Centralist organization," and the "counterrevolutionary Trotskiyite group of I.N. Smirnov, V.A. Ter-Vaganyan, Ye.A. Preobrazhenskiy, and others" which have been reviewed and dismissed under criminal procedure.

The following people tried under the "parallel anti-Soviet Trotskiyite center" trial have been reinstated in the CPSU: V.V. Arnold (Vasilyev), Ya.N. Drobnis, Ya.A. Livshits, N.I. Muralov, Yu.L. (G.) Pyatakov, K.B. Radek (Sobekson), S.A. Rataychak, G.Ya. Sokolnikov (Brilliant), and A.Ah Shestov. The political charges against these people have been quashed. M.S. Boguslavskiy, N.I. Grashe, I.A. Knyazev, B.O. Norkin, G.Ye. Pushin, L.P. Serebryakov, and I.D. Turko were previously reinstated in the party.

The following people tried under the "all-Union Trotskiyite center" trial have also received party rehabilitation: Yu.A. Azagarov (S.Ye. Grinblat), A.A. Babayants, M.Ya. Blokhin, L.A. Volfson, Ya.V. Goflin, G.V. Dzemyanovich, M.Ye. Dyumin, A. (Aleksandr) P. Kazlas, A. (Albert) P. Kazlas, N.A. Kozhevnikov, S.V. Kuznetsov, A.Ye. Mikhaylov, I.S. Parkhomov, N.A. Stasiy, A.N. Faynberg, K.T. Fonasov, L.A. Kheyfets, and V.P. Shagor. L.D. Mirotadze and G.D. Ugryumov were earlier reinstated in the party.

The investigation into the cases of I.V. Vetchinnikov and I.P. Klyuchnikov showed that they were expelled from the party for reasons that have no bearing on the unfounded political charges later leveled against them.

V.F. Poponin, who was tried under the case of the "antiparty counterrevolutionary group of Eysmont, Tolmachev, and others," has been reinstated in the party. N.B. Eysmont and V.N. Tolmachev were earlier reinstated in the party. T.V. Sapronov, who was subjected to unfounded repressions under the case of the so-called "counterrevolutionary Democratic Centralist organization of T.V. Sapronov and V.M. Smirnov," has received party rehabilitation. V.M. Smirnov, who was tried under this case, was reinstated in the party somewhat earlier.

The following people tried under the case of the "counterrevolutionary Trotskiyite grouping of I.N. Smirnov, V.A. Ter-Vaganyan, Ye.A. Preobrazhenskiy, and others" have received party rehabilitation: Z.G. Arshavskiy, V.Kh. Aussem, I.P. Belevich, M.A. Belyayev, N.M. Bliskavitskiy, L.I. Bronshteyn, M.P. Vasilyev, P.I. Ventsskus, D.S. Gayevskiy, L.G. Ginzburg, V.V. Glan-Globus, M.G. Golodets, M.L. Grinchenko, M.P. Dmitriyev, E.V. Dovzhik-Brover, S.S. Yepikhin, M.G. Zeltser-Rokhkina, M.N. Ivanov, V.V. Ivashkin, Ch.M. Kozlovskiy, A.A. Konstantinov, M.I. Krasavin, M.K. Kuzmin, M.S. Lavut, G.N. Levitan, V.V. Letunov, B.S. Livshits, S.M. Lipenzon, V.A. Litvinov, I.I. Lozhchenov, A.S. Lyubich, I.A. Maleyev, N.I. Mekler, Ya.M. Mirimovich, T.I. Myagkova, A.A. Nevzhinskiy, G.O. Nozhnitskiy, N.S. Okudzhava, Ya.O. Okhotnikov, N.A. Palatnikov, P.V. Pereverzev, V.M. Polyakov, Ye.A. Preobrazhenskiy, S.G. Rabinson, I.S. Radin (Zingerman), R.B. Rafail (Farbman), L.Ya. Sadovskiy, A.N. Safonova, R.N. Sakhnovskiy, N.Ye. (A.) Simbirskiy, M.R. Sorkina, F.D. Stolova, O.M. Tankhilevich, M.I. Tolmacheva, N.I. Ufimtsev, B.N. Fishman, A.D. Chagovskiy, A.M. Shabion, L.N. Shreyber, A.L. Yaichnikov, and V.K. Yatsek.

B.M. Zilbershteyn, I.N. Smirnov, V.A. Ter-Vaganyan, and M.S. Yugov, who were also tried under this "case," were reinstated in the party previously.

Ya.Yu. Altayev-Dzyubin and D.V. Verzhblovskiy did not receive party rehabilitation since they were not expelled from the party on political charges, but as people who had committed actions incompatible with party ethics.

Cognizance was taken of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee report.

The commission sitting examined a memorandum from the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate regarding the illegal party and judicial proceedings in the period 1937-1939 against a large number of Army political personnel under the case of the so-called "intra-Army opposition of 1928."

Additional study of all the facts of this case has established that this opposition did not in fact exist. The activity of communists who were charged with involvement in the "opposition" was not of an antiparty character and was not at variance with fundamental directives on questions of party and military building. All the charges against those involved in the case were groundless and the party and judicial proceedings against them unwarranted.

The Main Military Prosecutor's Office and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate party commission recommended that material regarding the judicial and party rehabilitation of people involved in this case be examined in the near future.

V.A. Kryuchkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and V.I. Boldin, member of the USSR Presidential Council, took part in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo commission sitting.

The commission is continuing its work.

Militiaman, Prosecutor Killed in Moscow

LD0706145690 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—A man attacked and killed militia Sergeant Aleksandr Shevtsov, who was on duty outside the building of the Russian Federation's

Foreign Ministry, to seize his gun at about 09:00 Moscow time today, the newspaper IZVESTIYA reports.

Then the criminal went to the nearby Dzerzhinskiy district prosecutor's office and fatally shot district prosecutor Valeriy Sevryugin.

The man was arrested by special forces, called in by the staff of the prosecutor's office.

The criminal's identity has been established and the motives of his crimes are being investigated, officials from the Moscow prosecutor's office told TASS.

*Reported Arrest of Morphine Thieves

90P50024A Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 June 90 p 1

[Article by G. Bochkarev: "Stolen Narcotics—Report on Initial Results of the Investigation of a Large-Scale Theft of Narcotics Which Took Place at the Tuapse Station"]

[Text] Krasnodar Kray—Eighteen thousand missing ampules of morphine were discovered in Sochi during the unloading of a container which arrived at the address of one of the pharmaceutical health resort centers. It became quite clear that workers of the Tuapse railroad department had stolen the preparation. It was the work of an organized group. Five persons have been arrested. Specialists note that the government price of an ampule of morphine is 3 kopeks, but it varies from R10 to 50 on the "black market."

Economic

Tyumen Adopts 'Economic Sanctions' Against Moscow

LD0706195590 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] The Tyumen oil industry workers have moved on from words to economic sanctions. For the third day now they have stopped dispatching 10,000 tonnes a day of raw materials for the Moscow oil refinery. After repeated warnings, the association Nizhnevartovskneftegas [Nishnevartovsk oil and gas] has resorted to this measure, in response to the reduction of housing construction by the Muscovites in Nizhnevartovsk. They decided to do this in spite of the government decision on prolonging assistance to the republic and oblasts of the country in the west Siberian oil and gas complex. It looks as though other partners of the oilmen who fail to meet contract obligations can expect similar treatment.

Penza Enterprise Examples Construction Potential

PM0706134590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 6 Jun 90

[From "Vremya" newscast: Reportage by S. Inyushkin, V. Shishkin, identified by caption, on construction materials production]

[Text] [Newscaster] Many experts are currently casting doubts on the fulfillment of the "Housing-2000" program. Unfortunately there are reasons for this. Last year's housing construction plan was not fulfilled. Judging by appearances, the situation is not much better this year. During the first quarter 10 percent less housing was commissioned than during the corresponding period last year. According to the USSR State Committee for Construction, the main reason for this is shortages of construction materials. This is an old and difficult problem, but it could be solved if tackled in earnest. What do I have in mind? Reviving small-scale brickworks which have fallen into disrepair, remembering old, cottage-industry type methods of producing construction materials, and devising new methods based on local resources.

A good example of this has been set by "Unitron"—a small state enterprise, the first of its kind in Penza Oblast.

[Correspondent] This is a portable brickworks. [video shows brick-making machine] It weighs just over 100 kg, and its capacity is 5 million bricks per annum when operating one shift per day. It can produce "keramzit" [clay filler], and various shapes of building block. In short, it can produce everything a small-scale builder needs. The unit is compact, convenient, mobile, and can be used for monolithic construction without cement, provided there is clay. Another new machine produced by "Unitron" is a table-top wood-shaving machine [video shows machine]. In a matter of seconds any piece of wood is converted into veneer board, which is in great demand.

[A.V. Vlasov, director general of "Unitron," facing camera] Our small enterprise was established with local conditions in mind, that is, taking account of the extreme shortage of raw materials—construction materials, cement, and lime. Therefore we have geared our equipment to operate above all on production waste and raw and other materials available locally. Everything you have seen is designed for the utilization of raw materials of which there is no shortage in our oblast.

[Correspondent] How is your small enterprise preparing to cope with the big problems of the free market?

[A.V. Vlasov] We have been operating in market conditions for the past 18 months. All we have to do now is to comply with the laws and decrees which our government is bringing out now. Small enterprises, which account for up to 90 percent in Western countries, find it easy to adjust to the market, to gear their production to goods which people actually need.

Another Accident Occurs at Vorkuta Mine

LD0606190490 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Jun 90

[From "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] Troubles don't come singly. This folk saying springs to mind in connection with some accidents which occurred in late May and early June in the mines in Vorkuta. Well, here are the most significant of them: Coal transportation lines burned down at the Promyshlennaya mine, as did the administrative and social block of the Khalmer-Yu mine; a worker was seriously injured at the Vorgashorskaya mine; while today's report tells of another fire at another mine. Moreover, it may take many months to eliminate the consequences of this accident. [video shows exterior shots of mine and buildings]

For the second week now, a heat haze has been hanging over the territory of the Vorkutinskaya mine. There is a smell of burning. A fire is raging underground, in the drift. It's not possible to film anything near the coal face. You can't see anything clearly in the smoke. Minor explosions are heard practically every hour.

In such cases, the question is always asked: Could the accident have been avoided? Could the list of those who perished or were maimed have been shorter? How were methane readings taken at the face? If there was a powerful explosion, why didn't those who perished have escape equipment? Finally, just how obsolete has mining equipment in Vorkuta become? These are not idle questions. After all, sentiments in the miners' collectives are already explosive enough today.

[V.G. Yershov, chief of recovery work, identified by screen caption] On the whole, the fire has been almost isolated (?by a fresh jet from the face). [passage omitted] In other words, we are completely isolating the section where the accident occurred. It won't be possible to extract coal there for some time. Well, if one compares how long it took last year—there was a similar accident in seam number four—it took around nine, eight, ten... eight or nine months. It might not take as long here.

Radiation Adds to Azov Sea Pollution Hazards

PM0606110790 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 4 Jun 90

[From "Vremya" newscast: G. Kondaurov, identified by caption, reportage on industrial and radioactive pollution of Azov Sea]

[Text] [Newscaster] Summer has arrived, a time of vacations when we take our children to the sun and the sea. We must warn you: One resort area is out. The ecological situation on the Azov Sea has deteriorated to such an extent that the Donetsk Oblast soviet executive committee has been forced to close down a traditional family holiday resort area on the coast.

[Correspondent] The hygiene service is warning that bathing in the Azov Sea is not safe. [video shows health officials taking water samples] The quantity of various microorganisms in the water is several times the permissible limit. Bathing on the beaches of Mariupol and adjoining areas has been banned for several years in succession. [video shows pannel reading "Keep Out!"] According to specialists the sea has, in its northern part, lost 80 percent of its natural ability for self-purification. [video shows sea against a backdrop of industrial installations] And the quantities of industrial and urban effluent and of poisonous chemicals from agriculture which reach the sea in the runoff are getting bigger. These troubles have been compounded by another problem. In some parts of the coast sands with enhanced background radiation have been discovered. This is a natural phenomenon in the Azov Sea region which is yet to be explained. [video shows panel reading: "Keep Out! Zone of enhanced natural radiation!" followed by shot of group of experts taking readings on the beach, camera focuses on a counter showing a reading of 0.094]

[Voice of unidentified expert] We have found individual places with a background radiation in excess of 500 microroentgens per hour. This is a case where protective measures, currently in preparation, must be taken.

[Correspondent] Is it possible to restore the Azov Sea's once abundant fish stocks and return to the beaches and the water their therapeutic qualities? Some scientists believe that irreversible processes have set in the sea. Deputies and members of a committee to save the Azov Sea have raised the alarm.

[P.M. Dovgalevskiy, Mariupol chief hygiene inspector, identified by caption, facing camera] Unless we restore the inflow of fresh water from the Don and the Kuban, unless we stop using herbicides and pesticides, and unless we prevent the pollution of the Azov Sea with effluent from our industrial enterprises, we will create another Aral.

Abalkin, Aganbegyan Lead Conference on Market

PM0506090990 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Transition to the Market: Problems and Solutions"]

[Text] On 1-2 June the USSR Council of Ministers Academy of the National Economy and the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences held a scientific-practical conference entitled "The Mechanism Governing the Transition to a Regulated Market Economy."

The aim of the conference was to scientifically elaborate measures for switching to a regulated market economy and discuss specific proposals and options. Participants' attention also focused on questions concerned with overcoming fixed ideas about the country's socioeconomic life, the molding of new economic thinking, and the training of managerial cadres capable of working in the new economic management conditions.

Leading scientists, economic managers, leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and production associations, representatives of the press, and scientific

workers, lecturers, students, and graduates of the academies which organized the conference took part.

A detailed analysis of the country's economic situation and the basic areas and difficulties involved in effecting the transition to a regulated market economy was given by Academician L.I. Abalkin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Justifications were given for the options and measures relating to the transition to the market put forward by the government and different ways of calculating its consequences illustrated.

Academician A.G. Aganbegyan, rector of the Academy of the National Economy, examined in his report the range of questions bound up with understanding and forming the market, above all the consumer market. Particular attention was paid to immediate measures in the transition to a regulated market economy and to the broad financial recovery of the country's economy.

A constructive discussion of the problems examined in the main reports resulted from the clash of opinions, particularly between scientists and practitioners. The idea that we need to clearly formulate our understanding of the market and its nature and to define the characteristics of the positive and negative features connected with its functioning was supported in the discussion. The importance was noted of turning the public's mind toward all aspects of the development of the market and its constituent parts—the money market, securities, investments, and the means of production—and of getting people to understand the economic forms and instruments of a market economy.

The conference participants stressed the need for comprehensive analysis of optional ways of effecting the transition to the market and for discussion of them not just at conferences but in society at large.

Sectional discussions examined specific questions concerning the fostering of enterprise, the formation of really autonomous enterprises, and the implementation of adopted and proposed measures to democratize economic activity and demonopolize the national economy. Judgments on monetary reform and the introduction of a rationing system in the country were sharply divided. The correlation between the economy and social problems in the new conditions was keenly discussed. The main theme during discussion of specific questions relating to credit reform, finances, pricing, and the securities market remained the undeveloped nature of the real instruments, the normative documents, and in general the organizational and legal aspects of the economic mechanism for production management. All these questions must find appropriate reflection at all levels of the cadre training system, and they demand that we speed up the processes of training specialists and selecting economic leadership cadres

More than 40 people spoke during the conference's work. The conference organizers will sum up the proposals made and inform interested state organs and the scientific community of their content.

AUCCTU Conditionally Supports Market Economy

904A0384A Moscow TRUD in Russian 27 May 90 pp 1, 2

[Interview with AUCCTU Chairman G.I. Yanayev, by TRUD political observer V. Golovachev; place, date not specified—first paragraph is TRUD introduction: "Social Protection Under Market Conditions"]

[Text] **Wherever you may go today—to the plant smoking lounge or the student dormitory, to the club where veterans gather or simply to visit friends—everywhere the only thing people talk about is the market, the market... Everyone is agitated by the changeover to a regulated market economy. The concept presented at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet evokes lively discussion, arguments, hopes, and alarm. And this is understandable—we must make a very important, one might say decisive, choice. In this connection special interest is evoked by the question of the position held by the trade unions which have repeatedly spoken out as a constructive opponent of the government, defending and protecting the vitally important interests of the workers. What do the trade union leaders think about possible unemployment and the drop in the standard of living? We addressed these questions to AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] Chairman G.I. Yanayev.**

[Golovachev] Gennadiy Ivanovich, first of all the most important thing: Are the trade unions in favor of changing over to a regulated market economy or against it?

[Yanayev] Briefly, I would answer this way: "In favor" but under strictly determined conditions, namely with sufficient guarantees of social protection of the Soviet people. Incidentally, a month ago at the Eighth AUCCTU Plenum a declaration was adopted concerning the position of the trade unions regarding the changeover to a regulated market economy. This document formulated the main demands of the trade unions concerning the protection of the interests of the workers under the new market conditions. Many trade union proposals were taken into account when working on the government program. At the same time with respect to a number of fundamentally important items we have not yet reached agreement with the government. I think the discussion of the concept of changing over to a regulated market economy in the labor collectives and in the USSR Supreme Soviet will help us to find the right solution.

[Golovachev] The idea of conducting a nationwide referendum regarding these issues came from the trade unions. What was the response to this proposal?

[Yanayev] There are advocates and opponents of this idea, although to me personally the situation seems unquestionable—how, actually, is it possible without a referendum to determine whether the people agree to this abrupt change or not? I have repeatedly had occasion to hear the opinion that it is simpler to hold

nationwide discussions. Of course that is simpler. But this still does not give us an absolutely precise picture. Workers in editorial offices of newspapers, for example, when selecting letters for publication can be guided by their own views of the problem, and not everyone writes letters to the newspapers or the central organs of power. Sociological questionnaires reflect the picture more precisely but they are not 100-percent reliable either. So the only true barometer of public attitudes is the referendum. And when proceeding toward a radical restructuring of the economy, which inevitably entails great difficulties and sacrifices, of course, one needs the agreement of the people and the people's readiness for these difficulties, that is, a quite deliberate choice must be made.

This is why we suggested holding a referendum instead of nationwide discussion. This proposal was ultimately supported by the government. Now it is necessary to determine the procedure and time for holding the referendum.

[Golovachev] And if during the course of the referendum the majority vote against the price reform and, consequently, against the changeover to a regulated market?

[Yanayev] This would lead to an extremely difficult situation. For there really is no alternative to the market...

If one justifies the need for introducing market relations using the rule of contraries it would be correct to ask this question: What will happen to the country if we do not change over to the market? The answer is obvious: Our economy will be further degraded, social problems will accumulate to the critical level, and centrifugal tendencies could lead to an actual collapse of the country. The lack of effective motivation for highly productive labor, the growth of parasitism, and wage leveling—these lead nowhere.

[Golovachev] But what if the majority is against the market nonetheless?

[Yanayev] The trade unions, as we know, express the will of the people. If the masses are against the reforms it will be necessary to hold wide-ranging discussions and roundtable discussions with the participation of the government, the trade unions, and representatives of various social movements. We are losing a great deal of time, and this will make the cost much higher than it is now.

Today it is extremely necessary to explain to the people what we are expecting from market relations after a half year, a year, and five years, and what we are proceeding toward. With equal honesty we must tell the people the negative consequences and the difficulties that await us when we change over to market relations. And we must convincingly show that we have already tried all the economic levers with which we hoped to prop up our declining economy. And now, by making certain sacrifices, we have a chance to solve many of our problems with the help of regulated market relations... Knowing all of this, the people must make a decision. One thing is for sure: It is absolutely necessary to reach a national consensus in the country when making this sharp change. The people must give their considered consent to change over to market relations.

[Golovachev] At a recent briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists three figures were given: The standard of living in 1991 and 1992 would decline by five to six percent with the changeover to a regulated market. This could deal an extremely significant blow to millions of people...

[Yanayev] And one of the most critical problems of economic restructuring is the lowering of the standard of living. I shall give some other figures as well. Several alternative calculations made by experts at the request of the AUCCTU show that the decline of the standard of living could reach 10 to 12 percent. This will hurt the underprivileged most. And in our country today we have 80 million people who can barely make ends meet, who are living close to the poverty level or below it. The market could throw them into poverty. We do not have the right to leave underprivileged families, our pensioners, veterans of war and labor, single mothers, large families, youth, and students to deal with the random elements of the market by themselves. This is why the trade unions are taking such a rigid position here.

We are categorically in favor of having the government publish all the detailed calculations related to the price reform, the immediate and remote consequences, calculations of compensations for groups and segments of the population with various income levels, living in various regions, and so forth. Let the specific family estimate: This is how many groceries and industrial goods they will purchase (in the stores, in the market, and from speculators); this is by how much the cost of their purchases will increase (and part of the deficit will appear in the stores); and these will be the compensations. And then the people will be able to see the picture in greater detail.

In our opinion, an indispensable condition for conducting the price reform should be mandatory compensation for the one-time price increase. For example, in a sphere so vitally important to the population as the provision of food products this step should be organically linked to complete compensation for the increased costs of all food products with the exception of wine and spirits, beer, tobacco products, and delicatessen goods.

One must especially emphasize the following aspect. When raising the prices of bread, meat, fish, vegetable oil, and sugar, that is, the products that provide the biological conditions for the life of people, the government must strictly monitor the upper limit of these prices and by no means allow them to rise above it.

The AUCCTU has also developed a draft law for indexing the population's incomes. What is indexing? It is complete or partial reimbursement for losses of

income cause by the growth of prices for consumer goods and services. We are speaking about a mechanism for automatic adjustment of the incomes of the population based on the growth of the cost of living.

In our draft all kinds of monetary incomes are subject to indexing: wages from the basic place of work, pensions, grants, stipends, and other incomes that are not of a one-time nature.

We think that incomes of the population corresponding to the minimum standard of living should be subject to complete indexing. And this minimum should be set by the USSR Council of Ministers (president of the USSR, USSR Supreme Soviet) on the basis of an agreement with the trade unions as represented by their central organ.

For those who have fixed, that is, strictly determined incomes (wages of physicians, employees, and so forth) at the same level or below the average monthly earnings in the national economy as a whole, the indexing should be done as follows: That part of the income which does not exceed the minimum standard of living should be fully indexed, and that which is above this minimum standard should be indexed by half.

At the level of the enterprises the compensation for losses caused by the growth of consumer prices should be regulated by collective contracts (agreements).

It says in our draft that compensations are calculated and paid monthly in the place where the income is received.

For dependents who do not have separate sources of income, compensations are calculated and paid by social security organs in their place of residence.

The question can arise: How frequently should the amount of the compensation be revised? We think that with the growth rates of consumer prices of up to three percent per quarter, income indexing should occur once a year; from three to five percent—once every half year; and from five to 10 percent—once a month.

This kind of social protection will produce certain guarantees primarily for the underprivileged. (The maximum amount of income subject to indexing should be established by an agreement between the councils of ministers of the Union republics and the trade unions represented by their territorial organs.) It is impossible to set sail on the stormy sea of the market without concrete social guarantees. We are firmly convinced of this.

This is why the concept of changing over to the market submitted by the government, in our view, needs serious work. According to this concept, as early as 1991 there is to be a price reform, including introducing free prices that are formed on the commodity market under the influence of supply and demand. They predict a significant decline in a number of branches of material production. But then the social security system will still be in the stage of completion and formation.

We firmly state that we shall allow a changeover to the market only with the insurance of a maximum amount of social protection of the Soviet people from the negative consequences it brings. Therefore we must develop and adopt a system of social protection even before changing over to market relations and not afterwards.

[Golovachev] The trade unions are resolutely in favor of providing for full employment of the population. Of course, judging from everything, a considerable number of people will be laid off. But we must create conditions whereby those who want to work will not be left with nothing to do.

Unemployment in our country has now become a fact in the regions of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. There are more than 2 million unemployed there. The changeover to market relations could increase these figures on the whole by a factor of three to four. In order to counteract the increased unemployment it is necessary to adopt the Law on Employment now. Incidentally, the AUCCTU has developed a draft law on employment and sent it to the government.

This law should clearly state that the government and the state will take responsibility for offering a job to all who are willing and able to work.

But so far the report the government submitted to the Third USSR Supreme Soviet Session discusses only the rights, duties, and measure of responsibility of "various administrative organs for providing for full and effective employment" (p. 24). But we are convinced that it is impossible to shift the responsibility to "various" administrative organs. The state should take it, and this is the way the corresponding provision should be formulated.

The Law on Employment should also envision a system of retraining the work force for changing over to new technologies. In this law or in the corresponding governmental and state programs, it is necessary to envision an organization like a labor market or employment centers which would make it possible not to prolong the process of searching for employment. Now, for instance, in Central Asia and the Transcaucasus, youth who are just entering life begin an agonizing search for work and then frequently do not find it. It is necessary to remove this tension so that it does not lead to dramatic consequences in human destinies and sometimes even tragedies.

Further. I think we can lower the level of unemployment if we develop a state program right now (and we are prepared to participate in its creation) for geographical and branch relocation of the work force. In one region there is a surplus of work force and in another there is a shortage of it. We need an efficient system that makes it possible to mobilize it.

Taking into account the experience of many civilized countries, we must develop social programs, say, for ecology and construction and improvement of roads

where it would be possible to use unskilled work force on a large scale, thus giving people a chance to earn a living and support their families.

Today all the conditions exist for the state to create new jobs in the sphere of services and consumer goods production and, to these ends, to contribute to the development of small enterprises, cooperatives, and individual labor activity.

And, finally, I think that when changing over to market relations the trade unions should introduce social relief for the unemployed. That is, there should be some unemployment compensation. We have proposals regarding this which were developed by the AUCCTU, and we intend to bring them up to the government.

I must say that certain points of the concept presented by the government pertaining to questions of unemployment contradict not only international labor norms but also the USSR Constitution. Thus in the aforementioned report (p. 24) it is stipulated that during periods of temporary unemployment, citizens' rights to obtain unemployment compensation should be linked to mandatory participation in public work provided through the local soviets.

This condition runs counter to the right granted by the USSR Constitution to a free choice of an occupation and it also contradicts the recommendations of the International Labor Organization which stipulates that the state should provide workers for public works on a voluntary basis.

We should also carefully discuss the question of the sources of the formation of the state fund for occupational orientation and aid to the unemployed population. The high tax rates (55 percent) which the state intends to impose on enterprises and the increased insurance contributions place enterprises in a difficult position and will retard their normal development and impede the creation of new jobs and modernization of old ones. Under these conditions to introduce "requisitions" as well in the form of deductions from enterprises into the unemployment fund is simply economically inexpedient. Moreover, in addition to the tax on profit, the enterprises also pay into the budget payment for labor resources (which, incidentally, is not the case in other countries). It is this payment, in our opinion, that should be regarded as participation of the plants, construction projects, and combines in the formation of the funds for implementing the unemployment policy.

As we can see, there are many issues that require significant work. All this must be resolved in a short period of time. For the Law on Employment, in our opinion, should be adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet in the near future.

[Golovachev] In your speech at the USSR Supreme Soviet session on 24 May you touched on the problem of housing. The sale of housing has been under discussion for a long time, and this bothers the people on waiting lists a great deal...

[Yanayev] Naturally. In the report submitted by the government we read the following (p. 13): "In housing it will be necessary to create conditions whereby in 10 to 15 years we shall sell up to 60 to 80 percent of the state housing fund to private or cooperative owners."

But the question immediately arises: What about those who have no savings and have already been on the waiting lists for housing for many years? Thus it is necessary to make sure that when selling housing we in no way infringe on the rights of the 14 million people who are on the waiting lists. Let us do a social profile of the waiting list and determine the people to whom the state definitely must provide state apartments. And the rest should solve their housing problems some other way if they can.

And another thing. If we allow speculation to occur we could generate a very serious social problem. We must not forget about that.

To sum up, in this conversation we have discussed only three crucial social problems (indexing incomes, employment, and housing). But there are many more social problems in general. We could reach an agreement with the government to the effect that once a year in conjunction with the trade unions it would develop drafts of general agreements which would determine the most important social standards. Then, as is the case in civilized countries, both the government and the trade unions would be responsible to the people for their decisions and actions.

The demands set forth by the trade unions are not capricious but the fulfillment of the will of the workers. The position of the AUCCTU regarding the changeover to a regulated market has been resolutely supported by the trade union councils and committees as well as the local organizations. This position is shared by tens of thousands of workers in their letters, telegrams, and appeals to the AUCCTU. Relying on this support, the trade unions will firmly follow a line toward the creation of a system of social protection of the population under the conditions of market relations.

Scientific

Nickel Refinery Exploded 'Two Weeks Ago'

LD0806134390 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] According to the Norwegian Meteorological Institute, the so-far-unidentified cloud drifting toward Finland from the Kola Peninsula on Wednesday [6 June] originates from an explosion which occurred at the Severonikel nickel refinery area two weeks ago. Anton Eliassen, department head at the Norwegian Meteorological Institute, says extremely dangerous chlorine gases

would have escaped into the air in the explosion. If the cloud, approaching Finland on Wednesday, had been caused by the explosion, it will probably be considerably diluted when it reaches the Helsinki and Stockholm regions this afternoon. According to the Norwegians, it will no longer cause harm to humans.

The Paatsjoki regional radio in northern Norway has interviewed a Soviet environment researcher, (Valeriy Zigigalov), according to whom a strong explosion occurred at the Severonikel refinery in the Apatiti mining community two weeks ago. (Zigigalov) thinks that if the winds had not dispersed the chlorine gases, the consequences of the explosion would have been extremely destructive for the residents of the town of Monchegorsk.

The measurements of the Finnish Meteorological Institute have not found anything exceptional in the cloud formations. At this stage the institute does not want to comment on Norwegian reports in more detail.

According to the Soviet Meteorological Institute, no information on explosions or chlorine emissions have been registered at any measuring points in the Kola Peninsula. The Soviet Meteorological Institute told Yleisradio's [Finnish Broadcasting Company] Moscow correspondent that reports circulating in public about the rise of a chlorine cloud to a height of three kilometers cannot be correct because chlorine, as a heavy substance, will not rise that high.

Reports of Murmansk Radioactive Cloud Denied

LD0706175990 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Moscow June 7 TASS—No abnormal atmospheric phenomena are being observed in the Murmansk region. The radiation level has not changed, Murmansk officials told TASS by telephone.

Commenting on reports in some Western mass media organs about a radioactive cloud over the Murmansk region, Artur Chilingarov, deputy head of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology, said that "nothing of the sort was registered there, and the radiation situation is within the background limits."

"We have a round-the-clock service registering any anomalies in the atmosphere," he pointed out.

"We monitor the state of the atmosphere and global processes taking place in it, using satellites and a network of ground stations. We are also monitoring the radiation level. Every three hours information comes to the State Committee for Hydrometeorology about the weather all over the country. A radioactive cloud just could not have passed unnoticed over the Murmansk region. I think, it is a regular error of weather forecasters, who mistook an ordinary cloud for a radioactive one."

Report on Ignalina Two Closure Cited

LD0806131890 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1200 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] The Soviet Union has issued a report to the Radiation Protection Center on the closure of the Number Two unit of the Ignalina nuclear power station in Lithuania. According to the report, Ignalina Two was closed last night because of a fault discovered in the quick-closing system of the plant. According to the Soviets, the safety of the plant was not threatened at any stage. It is hoped to have the plant in electricity generation again, either today or tomorrow at the latest.

Reportage on 'Kristall-Mir' Docking Attempt

Computer Aborted Scheduled Plan

PM0706120390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 90

[From "Vremya" newscast: Reportage from flight control center by S. Slipchenko, identified by caption, on postponement of "Kristall" docking]

[Text] [Newscaster] The flight of the "Mir" orbital station is continuing. A docking between the station and the "Kristall" module, launched into space 31 May, was scheduled for today. Here is a reportage from the flight control center:

[Slipchenko, facing camera] In journalism there is a sacred commandment which says: "Take care not to cause harm with your information." This is probably the explanation for the fact that there is much less information about Soviet space research on television screens nowadays. The point is that when we reported at length and trimphantly about Soviet space programs in the past, this, as has now emerged, ultimately did not contribute to the success and glory of Soviet space research but, on the contrary, did it harm. People started asking whether all these manned space flights were necessary and how much money was being spent on them. [video shows trajectory chart] It also became obvious that the public at large was not very interested in the fundamental research conducted aboard the space stations, such as the creation of fundamentally new materials and pure proteins, because all this seemed to be geared to the distant future, while people today want instant returns. This position prevails at the moment, and as a result appropriations for space research have been cut.

However, the event which was scheduled to take place today at the flight control center has attracted special attention. [video shows flight control center, followed by various aspects of the "Kristall" module] The new "Kristall" module was scheduled to dock with the "Mir" space station. It is a technological module. It carries furnaces, special installations for the production—semicommercial production—of crystals, pure proteins, and new drugs. What is more, these materials are not

merely designed for scientific research in laboratories: They will also go to industry, thus providing industry with an instant return.

The last two steps remain to be taken in switching on the engines of the "Kristall" module to bring it close to the "Mir" space station. [video shows charts again] The first step was successful. The module began its approach to the station. But then the module's onboard computer analyzed the situation and cut short all approach operations. The module and the station began to draw apart. What happened? I talked to people in charge of the various systems involved in this work. [video shows correspondent talking to experts] They told me that there was nothing to be done but wait until the telemetric information has been decoded. In principle, there is enough fuel aboard the "Kristall" module for two more dockings, so that there is no emergency. Ballistics experts are saying that the most advantageous moment for docking will be 10 June. A docking on the 10th will mean lower fuel consumption—and fuel, as you know, is valuable in orbit.

To conclude my reportage I must tell you an amusing story. This morning some people called the "Mayak" radio station, saying that they were astrologers, and they predicted in the morning, before there was any news from orbit, that the "Kristall" module would not dock today, that there was little chance.

'Kristall' Module Trajectory Adjusted

LD0706121290 Moscow International Service in Russian 1140 GMT 7 Jun 90

[TASS correspondent report from Flight Control Center]

[Text] Moscow 7 June (TASS)—An adjustment to the trajectory of the "Kristall" module aimed at establishing a new orbit which will ensure docking with the manned complex "Mir" on 10 June was conducted at 1204 hours Moscow time today [0804 GMT]. The adjustment was carried out using low-thrust back-up engines of the orientation system.

The parameters of the "Kristall" module's orbit are at present:

—Maximum distance from the Earth's surface: 419 kilometres;

—Minimum distance from the Earth's surface: 389 kilometres;

—Period of revolution: 92.5 minutes;

—Inclination: 51.6 degrees.

The crew of the "Mir" complex have a day off today.

Kristall Placed in Higher Orbit

LD0806084290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Text] News from space. The flight of the Mir space station and the flight of the specialized module Kristall are continuing.

The working day of Anatoliy Solovyev and Aleksandr Balandin started today at 0900 and will end at midnight. The schedule includes prophylactic servicing of systems and equipment, monitoring checks, and preparation of the scientific apparatus for upcoming research. Information about the progress of the experiments with the samples of various building materials attached to the station's outer surface will be transmitted to earth in communication sessions, as well as data about the flow of micrometeorites in near-earth orbit.

We have been told by the Flight Control Center that the module Kristall is now in a higher orbit following yesterday's trajectory modification.

Rocket Research Center Set Up in Dnepropetrovsk

LD0706131990 Kiev International Service in English 2300 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] A space rocket research testing center, [word indistinct] Cosmos, has been set up in Dnepropetrovsk. Its goal is transfer space industry over to commercial use. An agreement has been reached on the building in Australia of a cosmodrome for commercial launching of sputniks with the assistance of the Soviet rocket-carrier, Zenit. The center is to sell information received from the sputniks, impart data on the state of (?light), air, and water, sowing and harvest. [sentence as heard]

Novosibirsk Computer Science Center Upgraded

PM0806092590 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "New Institute in Akademgorodok"]

[Text] Novosibirsk's Akademgorodok has received yet another institute greatly needed by science. The USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department's Data Processing Systems Institute has been set up, based on a section of the Siberian Drepartment's Computing Center. The main thrust of its activity will be the development of information science and artificial intelligence, the creation of architecture and methodology for designing future computers, systems, and networks, and software backup for data bases and analytical [ekspertnyy] systems.

Military

Price Reform Impact on Armed Forces Examined

PM0706153390 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jun 90 Second Edition p 2

[Interview with Doctor of Economic Sciences A Komin, first deputy chairman of USSR State Committee on Prices, by Candidate of Economic Sciences Colonel V. Aksenov, economic observer for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, under rubric "Conversation on Topical Theme"; place date unspecified—first paragraph is introduction: "Price Reform: What Lies Ahead?"]

[Text] Preparation for and implementation of price reform occupies a central place in the concept for the country's transition to a regulated market economy put to the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet by the government. Candidate of Economic Sciences Colonel V. Aksenov, our economic observer, talked to Doctor of Economic Sciences A. Komin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, about the reasoning behind this difficult step, the nature of it, and some of the possible consequences.

V. Aksenov: The kingdom of "distorting mirrors," as N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has rightly described our deformed price system, did not emerge overnight. The majority of this system's shortcomings are deeply rooted in the administrative edict mechanism of economic management, which was formed together with the system and for the purpose of serving its interests. Why, in your opinion, has its radical perestroyka been postponed so many times? It was deferred until 1992-1993 even in the decisions of the second Congress of USSR People's Deputies, which supported the government's proposed program for national economic recovery.

A. Komin: You are right, the price system's shortcomings are directly rooted in the administrative edict system of economic management. Here I should point out that the price system which was created can no longer be maintained without the continued use of this edict system of management. We must realize that it would be simply impossible to introduce a market mechanism and a switch to economic management of the economy with this kind of price system.

The task of price reform was set by the 27th CPSU Congress: We actively prepared for it and planned to introduce new wholesale, purchase, and retail prices in 1989-1990. Unfortunately, however, not only the population but also many scientists, economists, and practical workers were not prepared for this. They opposed the introduction of new prices. Some generally believed that it would be possible to get by with the old prices, and some aktiv members even proposed that they be reduced—which was clearly unrealistic. A considerable amount of the blame for the fact that we did not carry out price reform two years ago also rests with the mass media, which played an active role in stirring the population against the reform. And primarily the reform of retail prices.

Now it is far more difficult for us to carry out this reform, as the market is in considerably greater disarray than it was two or three years ago. If we postpone reform again, I can say that the consequences for our economy could prove to be catastrophic.

V. Aksenov: In the mind of the public, price reform is often equated with higher retail prices for foods and essential goods. This is evidenced by the panic buying which broke out in many regions of the country after the government report was published. So what, in reality, is the essence of the forthcoming changes?

A. Komin: The greatest difficulty in the implementation of price reform is that all prices and tariffs—wholesale, purchase, and retail—must be substantially raised. This necessity stems from the fact that we disregarded the economy for three decades, suppressed the need to change prices in various links in good time, and built up the potential for price rises.

It is now obvious that price increases are inevitable. There are two ways to implement this inevitability: We could raise prices in an uncontrolled fashion, giving every enterprise and organization the right to set its own prices, as Poland has done. But then we would have uncontrolled inflation, the extent of which is hard to estimate.

We have chosen the other path: A centralized state review of all types of prices and tariffs with simultaneous compensation for the population for these increases. One can, of course, criticize the measures to raise certain prices and the compensatory measures, but, as I have already said, the need to raise prices is not dependent on our wishes but on the objective situation prevailing in the economy.

V. Aksenov: Radical reform will affect the entire system: wholesale, purchase, and retail prices and tariffs for services. It is thought that wholesale prices in industry could rise by as much as 46 percent. Moreover, the greatest price increases will be seen in the fuel and raw material sectors. In the fuel and energy complex, for example, the increases will reach 82 percent, while there will be a 71 percent rise in the metallurgical sector and a 64 percent rise in the chemical and timber sector.

Clearly, this cannot fail to have an impact on the prime costs of all types of industrial goods, including those in the defense complex. Defense enterprises are going to be faced with a dilemma: Either a radical improvement in efficiency and cutting of production costs, or higher prices for arms and military hardware. You can imagine that, making the most of their monopoly in the defense sector, a considerable number of enterprises will choose the easier, second course of action.

Does the government program provide any obstacles to price rises in industry, including the defense industry? How, in your opinion, will it be possible in these conditions to simultaneously ensure that the country's defense capability is maintained at a sufficient level and reduce expenditure on the purchase of arms and military hardware?

A. Komin: The price increases are certainly steep and impressive. But, when it approved them, the USSR State Committee on Prices worked on the basis of the minimum increases necessary today. For example, the doubling of food prices merely aims to shed subsidies in the sale of foods as a whole.

The economy needs the new price system like air, as a guideline of what to produce and what to sell and, ultimately, of how to run things more efficiently. Today we are all tangled in the confusion over prices. When we go to the store we find that many kinds of foods are a third of the price they were before, whereas synthetic knitwear, carpets, cars, and other goods are three times as expensive. Essentially, we are disoriented.

The new price system must ultimately put everything in its place. Naturally, the price of military hardware will increase and the correlation of various types of arms will change, which means we will have to reassess all military goods purchases and amend the military budget in connection with the price rises.

V. Aksenov: Despite the great importance of the preceding problem, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA readers' attention has mainly focused on the reform of retail prices. This directly concerns their vital interests. And, in my view, not everything in the proposed option is beyond dispute. Above all, Anatoliy Nikolayevich, could you not explain just how, on the whole, will the economy benefit from the simultaneous hiking of retail prices and the payment of compensation? Many people see this as a simple attempt to resolve the budget deficit problem, since the overall rise in retail prices will amount to R198.8 billion, while R135 billion—or 70 percent—will be channeled into compensation payments to the population. The state will not receive a kopek. But only 70 percent of the rise will be compensated for. Where will the rest come from?

A. Komin: Whereas three years ago we were talking about providing full compensation for any retail price rises, now, unfortunately, the situation has changed. So it is unrealistic to raise the issue of full compensation. In the past two years alone earnings have risen by 23 percent, but the rate of national income growth has been seven times slower than earnings growth. We have been forced to issue a large quantity of money which is not backed by goods. Currently no goods can be found to buy with this money, which is why the government has bluntly stated that it can only provide compensation for 70 percent of the retail price rises. This is necessary in order to balance and stabilize the market, as well as the ruble.

Of course, this will not entirely solve the problem of balance. The main part of the problem will be solved by stepping up output of goods and services. The results of conversion still lie ahead, and we are pinning our great hopes for a balanced market on them.

V. Aksenov: As a serviceman, not everything satisfies me in the government's proposed social support system. First of all, it does not provide full retail price compensation for workers, employees, collective farm workers, and other categories of working people. It is assumed that this will act as an incentive for the able-bodied population and may be compensated by increased wages. But I have not found an answer to the question of what servicemen are supposed to do in this situation, as their income is fixed and any side employment, involvement in cooperatives, or individual labor activity is prohibited by legislation. It seems inevitable that their standard of living—which is not very high anyway—will decline even further.

The mechanism whereby dependents are compensated also apparently needs to be worked on in more detail. I am referring to servicemen's wives who are dependent. And I am thinking of all the remote garrisons and closed military camps. In these conditions, the minimum compensation of R20 does not seem socially just.

A. Komin: Compensatory measures are presented in two options, but both options work on the basis that compensation will concern everyone and that it will be the same for all citizens. I agree that the question of compensation for servicemen does have its own specific features which possibly should be taken into consideration. It is proposed to discuss various options for this purpose. Servicemen and the USSR Defense Ministry must give their opinions during this discussion.

V. Aksenov: An enormous amount of work certainly lies ahead of us. However, even now we would like the government to be more specific in defining the objectives and the mechanism of the forthcoming price reform. Particularly with regard to incomplete compensation for the planned retail price increases.

Troop Withdrawal From Hungary Reported

LD0606212590 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Ye. Shirokov video report on withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary; from "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Announcer] The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary is continuing. [video shows two military aircraft taking off and being observed by Soviet and foreign military on the ground; tanks being transported on trains and military men of various countries inspecting the transfer station; Burlakov is shown addressing civilians and military; video then switches to shots of appartments and other former Soviet military

facilities being inspected; the mayor of the town of veszprem being interviewed and shots of the town's facilities]

[Shirokov] The withdrawal of troops, and the transfer to new deployment garrisoning of tens of thousands of people and a great mass of fighting equipment, is a large-scale operation which, with tactical consideration, has to be coordinated with the usual civilian routine of surrounding life.

The military attaches of many countries and numerous journalists have seen for themselves that the transshipping point organized on the Hungarian-Soviet border works like clockwork 24 hours a day; that the permanent military camps vacated by our troops are being surrendered neat and tidy to the protection of their new master; that the schedule of the withdrawal outlined by the intergovernmental agreement is being fulfilled precisely.

Colonel General Burlakov, commander of the Southern Group of Forces, reported that so far 204 echelons had been dispatched which have taken away over 10,000 soldiers and commanders; that is one-fifth of the whole personnel, and around 2,500 units of fighting equipment. However, there are other figures, too: 363 appartment blocks, and that is almost 15,000 appartments, 150 spacious barrack buildings, 6 first-class aerodromes, depots, boiler houses, canteens. All these buildings, erected with Soviet resources, are valued at approximately 50 billion forints.

How can this outlay be compensated? Talks are underway, but so far, some Hungarian experts are inclined to think that nothing needs to be paid for at all, in keeping with Roman Law, that everything which has been built ought to share the fate of the master of the land. Looking around one of the eight vacated barracks near the town of Veszprem we saw for ourselves the value represented by the houses, the new club and the shop. Rezso Martin, the mayor of the town, told us that the town needs all of it and the council of Veszprem is prepared to acquire some facilities itself and to resell others to Hungarian and foreign firms. I think that such a businesslike approach will assist a sensible solution to the question of compensation.

[Announcer] Yes, you will agree that the situation is highly delicate. There's no escaping that. The Hungarian experts whom our correspondent mentioned, they, of course, are defending their national interests. One can understand them. However, one would like to ask the Ministry of Defense leadership why, in actual fact, weren't completely clear, mutually beneficial, and correct conditions for the future transfer of Soviet military property remaining in the country which our troops are leaving not agreed upon and set down in good time in some kind of international agreement? Why wasn't that done?

Air Defense Forces Party Conference Held

PM0506153090 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 90 First Edition p 1

[Colonel A. Yurkin report under rubric "Party Conferences": "Support and Responsibility"]

[Text] Air Defense Forces—The first party conference of the Air Defense Forces has taken place. Delegates from all over the country discussed the report of Lieutenant General N. Boyko, member of the military council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces, "On the Work of the Political Directorate, Political Organs, and Party Organizations of the Air Defense Forces in Restructuring Party Political Work and the Tasks of Preparing for the 28th CPSU Congress." It was noted in the speeches that the Air Defense Forces Communists support the party's course of further deepening perestroyka and declare their loyalty to the ideals of humane, democratic socialism. They share the concern at the situation that has taken shape in the country and are aware of their personal responsibility for the fate of perestroyka and the consolidation of all forces to further renew our society.

In the resolution adopted on the draft CPSU Central Committee Platform for the 28th Party Congress and the draft new CPSU Statutes, the conference participants approved the documents' adherence to Marxist-Leninist ideology, socialist ideals and values, and the principles of humanism and democracy. At the same time the need to amend and clarify a number of provisions of the documents was noted.

Delegates to the 28th CPSU Congress were elected at the conference.

N. Chukardin, chief of a sector at the CPSU Central Committee State and Law Department, took part in the conference.

Yazov Questioned on Lack of Military Literature

LD0606084890 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The USSR defense minister has presented a number of writers with prizes and diplomas from the Defense Ministry of our country for the best works on heroic-patriotic themes. Among the winners are the writers Kirillov, Lazutin, Leskov, Sholokov and others.

After the presentation our correspondent, Tatayana Chemodanova, interviewed Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov.

[Begin recording] [Chemodanova] Dmitriy Timofeyevich, there aren't that many books about today's Army on the shelves of our shops. Doesn't it seem to you that military writers have somehow lost their way in the face of the negative criticism currently being heaped upon our Army.

[Yazov] I wouldn't say that military writers have lost their way. You heard mention today of the award to several military writers of Defense Ministry prizes. Many writers are working on military subjects, including modern ones, and are working successfully. And some are working in order to split, to disunite the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to disperse the Army round its national homes, and many think that the Army must be shaken at its foundations. For whose benefit?

So the writers who are reflecting the interests of the Armed Forces and the defense of the socialist fatherland are not only adopting the correct positions, as I see it, but are ensuring the patriotic education of the upcoming generation.

[Chemodanova] There are not many young people among military writers. Perhaps we are not creating the right conditions, we are not doing much work with young people?

[Yazov] Yes, you are right. Evidently not enough work is being done with young people. Evidently we have not created the motivating levers which would give every talented young person the right to try their strength in literature, prose, or poetry.

[Chemodanova] Perhaps, simply, military writers are not managing to keep up with the elements of perestroyka that are now going on.

[Yazov] I agree with you that the situation is indeed not a simple one, and while [the writer] is trying to understand it, the time goes by before your very eyes. But what you need is to be capable of generalizing, of seeing in the focus of all events the main theme, the main aim upon which to concentrate today, the idea of the novel, the idhea of the short story, the idea of the poem. The writers should not confine themselves to just these big works, but should produce short, but weighty, resonant stories, tales, and sketches. That is why I consider that in addition to producing epic works, writers must also take part in military and patriotic education.

[Chemodanova] Every day.

[Yazov] By means of the periodical press, every day. [end recording]

[Presenter] The one thing one would like to wish the Army, and writers and readers, is the appearance of works on military themes like Tolstoy's Sevastopol tales, or the prose of Konstantin Simonov, Yevgeniy Borobyev, and perhaps the young Artem Borovik.

Yazov, Others Sign Konstantinov Obituary

PM0606091490 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 90 First Edition p 4

[Obituary: "M.P. Konstantinov"]

[Excerpts] Retired Colonel General Mikhail Petrovich Konstantinov, a participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and Hero of the Soviet Union, has died. He devoted all his conscious life to the cause of the defense of the socialist motherland and selfless service to the Soviet people and the Communist Party, of which he was a member from 1929.

M.P. Konstantinov was born 4 November 1900 in Usman, Voronezh Oblast, to an office worker's family. [passage omitted]

D.T. Yazov, M.A. Moiseyev, P.G. Lushev, K.A. Kochetov, A.D. Lizichev, Yu.P. Maksimov, V.I. Varennikov, I.M. Tretyak, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, M.I. Sorokin, V.M. Arkhipov, V.M. Shabanov, N.V. Chekov, V.L. Govorov, D.S. Sukhorukov, Yu.A. Yashin, V.F. Yermakov, Yu.M. Pavlov, V.I. Mironov, S.P. Seleznev.

Baltic Republics

Baltic Council Issues Legal Statements

LD0706205590 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1900 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] On 6 June 1990 the participants in the delegations of the Council of the Baltic States in Jurmala stated that the basis of the law regulating the rights and freedoms of the permanent residents in these states is the general declaration on human rights, the concluding document of the Vienna meeting of the representatives on European security and cooperation, and other internationally recognized agreements.

They express the readiness of their countries to join the international pact of civil and political rights, the international pact of economic, social and cultural rights, the pact of citizens' and political rights, the facultative protocol, and other corresponding international documents.

The republic of Latvia, the republic of Lithuania, and the republic of Estonian, in drawing up all legal acts, intend to be guided by the norms consolidated in these documents, including those that define the rights and freedoms of foreign citizens and persons without citizenship.

The participants of the delegations in the meeting are of the opinion that the definition of the rights and freedoms of Soviet citizens residing on the territories of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia is one of the objects of negotiations with the Soviet Union. They state that, in solving this problem, they intend to help to preserve and develop the economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian links of the permanent residents in the Baltic states with their historical homeland.

The participants of the delegations in the meeting will apply their efforts to implement the provisions of the concluding act and of the Madrid concluding act on national minorities, to create conditions for encouraging the ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious singularity of the national minorities.

The following statement was also adopted: The republic of Latvia, the republic of Lithuania, and the republic of Estonia, restoring their statehood and striving to become members of the United Nations, state that they respect the UN principles and will act according to them. They will create conditions guaranteeing a respectful attitude to the obligations ensuing from treaties and other sources of international law.

The Council of the Baltic States appeals to the parliaments of the world and the governments in the hope that in international agreements concerning the territory, waters, and air space of our three Baltic states the sovereign rights and interests of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia will be respected.

Vilnius Radio Carries 7 June Supreme Council Agenda Proposed

LD0706090790

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0700 GMT on 7 June begins to carry a live relay from the Lithuanian Supreme Council session in Vilnius. The announcer introduces the session saying that many deputies are not present this morning due to various trips abroad: Bronislovas Kuzmickas and a group of deputies are in Sweden, and others are in Copenhagen. Therefore, the announcer explains, it will be difficult to adopt any important decisions at today's session because there will be no quorum.

At 0703 GMT the following agenda for the session is proposed:

1. Concerning the property owned by political parties and public organizations. The question is presented by the Country Protection and Internal Matters Commission. A report will be presented by Saulius Peceliunas.

2. Draft decision on the Inspectorate for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the republic of Lithuania. The question is presented by the Commission of Education and Science.

3. Draft Law on State Taxing Inspectorate. The question is presented by the Budget Commission

4. Amendments to the Criminal Code concerning violations of administrative rights. The issue is presented by the Jurisdiction Commission.

5. Concerning the decision adopted by Vilnius Rayon Local Council on 24 May, 1990. The question is presented byt he Commission of Legal System and Self-Government matters.

6. Confirmation of the statute of Vilnius University.

7. Confirmation of the agenda for future sessions of the Supreme Council.

At 0715 GMT Deputy Jonas Liaucius takes the floor to discuss the first item on the agenda. He says that a commission consisting of party leaders and deputies has been set up to examine and present ideas for the solution of the problem of party property in the republic. The commission must complete the task by 15 September.

At 0738 GMT the third item of the agenda is discussed; the second item on the agenda is postponed for a later time. The Draft Law on State Tax Inspectorate is presented to the deputies for discussion, pointing out that state tax would be defined by law and not by mere decree as before. Debates on the issue begin.

At 0807 GMT debates on the draft tax law end. No vote is taken because there is no quorum of deputies.

At 0808 GMT the fourth item of the agenda is discussed. Deputy Sadreika presents a report on the issue. He provides detailed information on which articles in the Criminal Code of the republic are proposed to be amended.

At 0815 GMT questions are submitted to Deputy Sadreika.

At 0830 GMT the session adjourns until 0900 GMT.

Landsbergis Addresses Council

LD0706130290

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0900 GMT on 7 June resumes its live relay from the Lithuanian Supreme Council session in Vilnius. It is announced that Vytautas Landsbergis has arrived at the House and will be taking part in the work of the session.

At 0905 GMT Deputy Jurna makes his proposals concerning amendments to the republican Criminal Code which was discussed before the adjournment.

At 0910 GMT Vytautas Landsbergis takes the floor to present a report on the session of the Baltic States in Jurmala, Riga. Landsbergis informs the Council about the composition of the delegation from the republic of Lithuania. He says that prime ministers of the three republics took part in a television bridge with France. Landsbergis says that discussions on a "common conceptual basis for negotiations with the Soviet Union were started," although there was not enough time to complete the discussion. He announces that treaties of economic cooperation were exchanged.

According to Landsbergis documents signed in Jurmala would be made public later. Among them is an appeal to the parliaments of the world concerning the sovereign rights of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. "This is a document on the regulation of vital interests of the people of the three states," says Landsbergis. The document deals with the legal citizenship of people living in these republics.

A telegram to Gorbachev was also prepared informing him about the results of the discussion in Jurmala. A communique on the activities of the Baltic Council was adopted in Jurmala outlining the status and competence of the Baltic Council, Landsbergis announces.

Landsbergis says that a telegram was sent to the King of Sweden on the occasion of the country's national day. He goes on to speak about further work to be carried out by the Council of Baltic States. Landsbergis concludes his report at 0923 GMT.

At 0924 GMT Deputy Razma asks if deputies could be presented with the text of the telegram to Gorbachev. Landsbergis says that he is not sure whether or not the telegram has already been sent and therefore, he would not like to disclose the contents to soon. At 0925 GMT Landsbergis states that a discussion was held in Jurmala concerning the translation of titles of officials including his title and the name of the Supreme Council. He says that because the English word "chairman" is a polysemantic word, it was agreed that "chairman of the Supreme Soviet" would be translated as "president of the Supreme Council" avoiding the word "Soviet" as this recalled the old system of the USSR. All three republics agreed on this translation.

Antigovernment Campaign Viewed

LD0706133590

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 0930 GMT on 7 June continues its live relay from the Lithuanian Supreme Council session in Vilnius.

At this time, a deputy, (name indistinct) makes a report on rumors circulating in the republic concerning the alleged change of government. The speaker said that it was declared at the congress of the Lithuanian CPSU that the independent Lithuanian Communist Party should be used as an opposition force in the republic to fight the existing system. Deputy Jenkelevich, who is a member of the CPSU, launches a protest saying that the Lithuanian CPSU branch was not planning to overturn the government.

At 0940 GMT another deputy says that the unity of opinion in rural areas is changing as a result of rumors spread by officials at local authorities. He says that the enemies of the republic "are playing the farmers card" in order to introduce a split among farmers and their support for independence. He says that deputies and members of the government should now visit rural areas and reassure people, especially on agrarian reforms.

Several deputies take the floor to speak about the current situation concerning the CPSU branch in Lithuania launching a compaign in order to discredit the government in the eyes of farmers who are rather inclined to believe any kind of rumors and misinformation. This is mentioned by Deputy Pleckaitis, who says that it is not Poles who were discriminated against in the Vilnius region, but Lithuanians. He says that people of Lithuanian nationality have been fired.

At 1000 GMT Deputy Grinius takes the floor. He mentions specific instances of the anti-government campaign taking place in Lithuania. Deputy Grinius says that he could not be responsible for the facts he mentioned. Other deputies are against debating based on information from unreliable sources.

At 1015 GMT Deputy Paleckis, Lithuanian Communist Party secretary for ideology, says that party officials from the CPSU branch maintain in their campaign against Lithuanian independence that in a critical situation, they would be supported by the Lithuanian Communist Party. He says that this is not true. Paleckis says that in the event of a brutal attack on this Supreme Council or in the event of presidential rule in Lithuania

from the Soviet Union, the Lithuanian Communist Party would be in opposition and would never agree with these measures. He also says that more discussions on the mood and present state of public opinion should be held at the Supreme Council, so that deputies can meet their electors in their constituencies and be kept well informed about these matters.

At 1023 GMT Deputy professor Kudaba takes the floor. He speaks about the responsibility of deputies for their electors. He says that electors asked the deputies not to quarrel at the sessions because this spreads and people also begin to quarrel.

At 1030 GMT some announcements are made. Deputies Racas and Pleckaitis propose "on the day of 50th anniversary of the occupation of the Baltic countries, i.e, 15 June, to convene an extraordinary session of the Lithuanian Supreme Council so that once again, we could testify to the world that our aspiration for the restoration of our statehood is legal and that is is not directed against any state or nation and that it is a constituent part of the democratic processes taking part in Eastern Europe." This is met with approval and the chairman says that the session would be held on this day.

At 1035 GMT the session is adjourned until 1200 GMT.

Demands of Poles Reported

LD0706144990

[Editorial Report] Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian at 1200 GMT on 7 June resumes its live relay from the Lithuanian Supreme Council session in Vilnius.

At this time, (Bradavskis), a representative from the Vilnius region inhabited by Poles, takes the floor to present the demands of Poles In Lithuania. He presents a detailed report on problems of local significance in the areas of Lithuania inhabited by Poles. He speaks about the autonomy for this area not only in cultural matters but also in other local matters which he does not specify.

At 1231 GMT questions are asked to (Bradavskis). Pleckaitis asks about the process of Russification. Bradavskis admits that this is true and that it could be traced far back in the past.

A question is raised that Lithuanians living in this area are a minority and their rights are not defended because there is not a single Lithuanian in the local government. Questions to (Bradavskis) conclude at 1257 GMT.

At 1258 GMT the chairman of the session proposes to postpone the debates on this question because no decision could be adopted due to the lack of a quorum. Deputy Rastauskiene proposes to invite a representative of the Lithuanian community living in the area inhabited by Poles to present a report on Tuesday on the position of Lithuanians there.

At 1303 GMT, discussion begins on the last question on the agenda—the statute of Vilnius University. Rector of the university, Academician Kubilius, presents a report on the main points in the State of the University.

At 1316 GMT the report concludes and questions are entertained.

At 1320 GMT Deputy Prof Genzelis presents a report on the Vilnius University statute. This is followed by questions from the floor.

At 1351 GMT, debates on the statute end. It is announced that further debates will be held next Tuesday.

At 1352 GMT Deputy Sabutis takes the floor. He says that 14 June has been announced a day off. The agenda for the upcoming session of the Supreme Council, which will take place next Tuesday, will be prepared by the Presidium of the Supreme Council.

At 1355 GMT the presenter reads some announcements about upcoming meetings of deputies and electors in their constituencies. The relay ends at 1400 GMT.

Moscow TV on Lithuanian Council Proceedings

LD0706213390 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 90

[From "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] As already reported, Vilnius Rayon, at a session of the rayon soviet of people's deputies, has been declared the Polish national territory inside Lithuania. This decision was put on the agenda of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent A. Paulyus] In a draft resolution which was handed out to deputies it was proposed that the decision of the rayon soviet be deemed unlawful. Here is an interview before the sitting. [video shows interview with J.Dringelis, member of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet commission on self-rule]

[Paulyus] What view on this matter have you brought to the session?

[Dringelis] I have acquainted myself with the documents of Vilnius Rayon Soviet. On behalf of allegedly the majority of the rayon's population, they claim that the Polish-speaking and Russian-speaking population there are without rights of their own. This in my view is not the opinion of the majority of the rayon's population, but rather the opinion of the rayon's top officials.

[E. Tomasevicius, Lithuanian Supreme Soviet deputy from Vilnius Rayon—identified by caption] I indeed think that many deputies will be in favor of cancelling this decision. I would think that there should be consultations with the people, because this was precisely the view of the people and not of deputies or the leadership of Vilnius, our capital, let alone the Kremlin or Moscow. One must always take account of the view of the people.

[Paulyus] At the start of the sitting there was a very heated debate over the question of the property of political parties and public organizations, especially the division of property between the Communist Party of Lithuania—CPSU—and the independent Communist Party of Lithuania. A final decision was not reached, and it was decided to return to this issue at the start of September. [video shows deputies at session]

Vytautas Landsbergis reported on yesterday's meeting in Jurmala of the leaders of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. He said in particular that the meeting of the Baltic Council had determined a united platform for negotiations with the Soviet Union. [video shows Landsbergis at rostrum]

Anitset Brodavskiy, chairman of Vilnius Rayon soviet and USSR people's deputy, was then at the rostrum. It was not easy for the session chairman to keep the speakers from making mutual complaints and accusations, which are scarcely appropriate in the solution of interethnic problems. Nevertheless, a start has been made to a dialogue between the deputies of the rayon soviet and the Supreme Soviet. It has been decided to continue the debate next week. [end recording]

Power Station Output Reportedly Increased

LD0806140190 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1005 GMT 8 Jun 90

[Report by correspondent Algirdas Usas]

[Excerpt] The Lithuanian state regional power station is working at an increased capacity. Before this broadcast I phoned the controller's office of the Lithuanian Power Production Association and its head, Juozas Martusevicius, supplied the following optimistic information:

[Begin recording] [Martusevicius] The situation is becoming more normal. Four sets are operating at the Lithuanian power station. Gas has been supplied roughly for two sets. Ignalina is at a standstill but it is preparing [words indistinct]. On Monday it will [words indistinct]. There are no limitations now. There has been limitations for Belorussia, Kaliningrad, and Latvia.

[Usas] Then you are not in a bad mood?

[Martusevicius] Yes, not in a bad mood. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Conflicting Reports Issued on Power Station

LD0706121990 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 1040 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Telephone interview with Saulius Kutas, Lithuanian deputy minister of power engineering, by Valdas Kanapienis on 7 June—recorded]

[Text] [Kanapienis] Today, I returned from a session of the antiblockade commission at the Council of Ministers where all matters concerning Lithuania were discussed. The Ignalina nuclear electric power station was also mentioned there. At this time, which was about 1200, we had information that it was in operation but now there is information to the contrary. I spoke on the phone to Saulius Kutas, deputy minister of power engineering for the republic of Lithuania.

[Kanapienis] Esteemed Kutas, I returned from the government antiblockade commission session not long ago where it was said that the Ignalia nuclear electric power station is reaching its capacity. However, I also heard somewhat different information.

[Kutas] The second long-awaited generator was switched on at 0941 and the nuclear power station began to increase its capacity. This is very important because currently Lithuania needs power. However, at 1052 the second reactor of the Ignalina nuclear power station shut itself down and both generators were shut down. So, at the moment the Ignalina nuclear power station is not in operation and no power is being supplied to the system.

I cannot tell any specific reasons for the shutdown because these are not yet known. I only would like to say that there is no danger of contamination. The commission consisting of the staff members are looking into the reasons for the shutdown. We will be able to give information in the afternoon and I think the nuclear power station will do so.

[Kanapienis] How much time will be needed to put the nuclear power station back into operation? Presumably, this is again a matter for experts to decide.

[Kutas] I can only tell you that it will be out of operation for at least 48 hours, maybe even longer.

[Kanapienis] Then a rather acute problem of power will arise once again because Electeenai power station...

[Kutas interrupting] After the Ignalina nuclear power station stops supplying power to customers in Lithuania it becomes very difficult indeed. Our power stations, such as the Lithuanian GRES, [State Regional Electric Power Station] were operating at the most minimal capacity because of a lack of fuel. Others are out of operation altogether. Now we won't be able to do without restrictions on power consumption by the customers or even a complete cut off. Power now is being supplied from the northwest system. This is the situation.

More on Power Station

LD0706224790 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2045 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] As we already reported, the Lithuanian nuclear power station ceased working today. The Lithuanian Minister of Power Engineering Leonas Asmantas informed us that the reason for this stoppage is purely technical. A special commission is working. There is no danger of radiation.

The supply of gas started today to the Lithuanian state regional power station. The Soviet Union will supply 2.5 million cubic meters of gas in 24 hours. The Lithuanian state regional power station, using this quantity of gas, will generate 350 megawatts of power.

For the time being limits have been introduced in the supply of power to industrial enterprises of Lithuania, Latvia, and Kaliningrad Oblast. In the opinion of experts, not less than two days will required to put the Ignalina power station into operation.

Appeal Issued on Attacks on Lithuanian Leadership

LD0706221390 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 2045 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Today ELTA announced an appeal by the round table representatives of political parties and movements to the people of Lithuania. It states:

The Lithuanian parties and movements are concerened about the increasing unjustified attacks against the leadership of the republic of Lithuania Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers. These processes are being watched with anxiety and painfully evaluated by the republic's society. Unnecessary tension and the danger of a split during the most difficult period in Lithuania are arising. During the blockade each party and movement should refrain from doubtful actions which can be directed against the republic's leadership or from actions which can create international squabbles.

This however does not bar the way to each party and its representatives to hold and express their argumentative opinions and propose their version for solutions on the most important problems in the life of Lithuania, stresses the appeal.

Lithuanian TV, Radio Officials Visit Moscow

LD0706225190 Vilnius International Service in Lithuanian 2100 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Today members of the Lithuanian radio and television board, Domijonas Sniukas and Edvinas Butkus, and also chief engineer of the Electro-Communications Department of the Lithuanian Ministry of Communications, Anicetas Stelingis, left for Moscow.

Tomorrow they are to meet the leadership of the Union Television and Radio Committee and the chairman of that Committee, Mikhail Nenasov. Problems of the relay of television and radio programs which are of interest to both parties will be discussed.

It is expected that this meeting will clarify the possibilities of the relay of the Vilnius radio programs by the Union transmitters.

Estonia, Latvia To Provide Lithuanians Jobs

LD0706223490 Vilnius International Service in English 2130 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] The Lithuanian parliament has decided to hold an extraordinary sitting on 15 June in commemoration of the ill-fated 50th anniversary of the Soviet occupation of the Baltics.

Once again we are going to do our best in trying to prove to the world that the restoration of the statehood of Lithuania is a legal act.

The political activities now under way in Lithuania are part of the general processes of democratization in Eastern Europe and are not directed either against any state or nation whatsoever.

Today's session of the Lithuanian parliament has discussed various draft documents. Vytautas Landsbergis, chairman of the parliament, told the MPs [Members of Parliament] about the meeting of the Baltic States Council that had been held in Jurmala on Wednesday [6 June] and the documents signed at the meeting.

The prime ministers of the three Baltic republics discussed yesterday in Jurmala the problems of setting up a common Baltic market.

The Lithuanian Prime Minister Kazimiera Prunskiene said that Latvia and Estonia were trying hard to help Lithuania neutralize the aftereffects of the economic blockade. It was proposed that some of the resources be shared with Lithuania by Latvia and Estonia and that all the three Baltic states should ration the sales of various goods to their residents.

At present Lithuania is seeking to solve the problem of unemployment. Estonia is ready to provide 1,000 people from Lithuania with work. Most probably those people who are going to work very intensively for a week and then have a week's rest back in Lithuania. Latvia is also trying to find some jobs for the Lithuanians.

Kazimiera Prunskiene noted that transportation was of exceptional importance in economic cooperation. The symbolic action of the Baltic Way that was held last year to mark the notorious 1939 treaty between Hitler and Stalin should be transformed into a concrete and busy highway linking Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia with a branch going off to the Russian Federation.

The prime ministers of the three Baltic states decided to meet in the nearest future. Meanwhile the day-to-day affairs are going to be coordinated by ministers from Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia.

Estonian People's Front Elects New Board

LD0706204490 Tallinn RAHVA HAAL in Estonian 29 May pp 1, 3

[Article by Peeter Raidla and Heikki Talving: "The Second, Organizational One"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The ERR [Estonian People's Front] Congress has elected a new board and representative chamber. It was found that fitting best of all for the new board were: Mati Hint, Edgar Savisaar, Ignar Fjuk, Hardo Aasmae, Arvo Junti, Peet Kask, Oleg Kangur, Kostel Gerndorf, Andres Ehin, Henn Sarv, Aadu Must, Heinrich Ausmees, Sulev Valner, Ulo Laanoja, and Enn Soovik. And so it has turned out to be a thoroughly manly company.

200,000 Latvians Demand Status Referendum

LD0706193190 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] A TASS correspondent from Riga reports that more than 200,000 inhabitants of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] have already signed a demand for carrying out a referendum with regard to the future status of the republic. This figure is adduced in an appeal to the Latvian Supreme Soviet in the name of the Committee for the Protection of the Constitution and Rights of Citizens of the USSR and the Latvian SSR. A similar document has also been sent to USSR President Gorbachev.

The appeal says: The Latvian working people justly consider that the provocative acts of the republic's Supreme Soviet and its disregard for the decree of the union president can draw the republic into a sociopolitical impasse and entail a serious exacerbation of interethnic relations and a lowering of the standard of living.

It must not be forgotten that integration within the Soviet Union over many years cannot be destroyed by unthought-out decrees, taken unilaterally, in haste, without catastrophic economic consequences for both sides. Nationalistic appeals can only carry away a part of the population, but cannot feed them.

The document adds: We appeal to the Supreme Soviet of the republic to demonstrate prudence, to realize the whole ruinous nature of a unilateral approach to the resolution of the fates of the peoples of the republic, to suspend the operation of the declaration on the restoration of Latvia's independence, and to begin ngeotiations with the USSR state organs on concluding a new union treaty.

RSFSR

Congress Declares Priority of Russian Laws

LD0806123790 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By TASS parliamentary correspondents Lev Aksenov, Kirill Dibrova, and Dmitriy Polunin]

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS—The Congress of Russian Deputies today proclaimed the "priority of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and laws of the Russian Federation on the entire territory" of the republic in a draft declaration on Russia's sovereignty.

Laws of the Soviet Union that conflict with sovereign rights of Russia "are suspended by the republic on its territory," says Article 5 of the declaration.

The congress approved this article by 544 votes against 271.

The congress discussed the entire declaration and instructed an editing commission to finalise it in order to have it ready for endorsement by the middle of next week.

Moscow TV Relays 7 June Congress Proceedings

Agenda Outlined

LD0706165890

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 7 June begins to carry a recorded relay of the 7 June Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, RSFSR, Congress of People's Deputies in the Kremlin.

Yeltsin, who is chairing the session, declares the morning sitting open. Deputies stand to venerate the flag. Yeltsin announces the order of the day's work and the intended schedule for the rest of the session.

"Esteemed comrades, good morning! We are beginning our work. I ask you to rise to salute the flag of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.

"I announce the order of today's work. First we will adopt amendments to the RSFSR Constitution on the formation of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, Articles 107 and 118 of the Constitution. Next, we will formulate procedures in order to establish the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the appropriate quotas by regions. Next, in the afternoon session, we will address the draft declaration on sovereignty. That draft has been passed out to you. And in the evening sitting, the constitutional commission will approve various things. And then, we will have tommorrow for what we don't finish today. "In addition we will need to confirm the Supreme Soviet formed by territories at the congress, if we adopt amendments to the Constitution. And then on Saturday, there will be an interval in the congress' work so that the Supreme Soviet can be in session on Saturday to discuss issues; on Monday, the Congress of People's Deputies will resume its work.

"I ask you, comrades, to take your seats now. The first to take the floor is People's Deputy Isakov on amendments to the Constitution."

At 1433 GMT, Deputy Isakov, a lawyer from Sverdlovsk, comes to the rostrum. He is interrupted after a few words by Yeltsin, who says that the deputies have

forgotten to register their presence. They go through the registration procedures: 887 deputies are present. There is a quorum.

At 1435 GMT, Isakov begins to speak on a package of three amendments to the RSFSR Constitution that the working group has drawn up. The amendments relate to the formation of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet. Isakov takes deputies through the proposed changes, point by point, with close reference to the text of the Constitution. In particular, he calls for differentiated treatment of the Soviet of the Republic and the Soviet of Nationalities. If they are both treated in the same way, the Soviet of Nationalities will actually forfeit some of its rights. He outlines measures to ensure that the chambers are always equal.

At 1451 GMT, Isakov says that he is ready to answer questions. A deputy asks three detailed questions. Isakov replies.

At 1454 GMT, Deputy Denisenko says that the commission has exceeded its powers, placing itself above the congress. It would be better, she says, to leave open the question of the exact number of deputies in each chamber, rather than specifying it at this point. Changes may be required later. Ivashko denies that the commission is usurping the powers of the congress, saying that the congress has to vote on all its proposals anyway. Should the number of deputies be specified by the Constitution she asks.

At 1501 GMT, detailed questions are asked by a succession of deputies: Kozhukhin, Varukhin (Rybinsk), Shatalov (Pskov), Voronin and Chernov.

At 1515 GMT, Yeltsin proposes that the questions should be limited to a further 15 minutes and calls for a vote on whether the number of deputies in each chamber should be included in the Constitution. The results are 762 for, 96 against and eight abstentions.

At 1517 GMT, Isakov answers written questions.

At 1524 GMT, Deputy (Yushenkov) asks a couple of questions—one is about the divergent views within the commission. Where are they? Isakov says that the differences were ironed out and a consensus is now being presented.

At 1529 GMT, a deputy suggests that Isakov and his commission should be replaced because they have exceeded their mandate. Isakov replies that they have tried to move toward a professional parliament, acting within the existing rules.

Constitutional Changes Debated

LD0706172590

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 7 June continues its recorded relay of the RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies in the Kremlin.

Yeltsin asks whether discussion on replacing the constitutional commission is required. He puts the issue to a vote: 347 vote for, 561 against, 17 abstained. No further discussion is required. Yeltsin asks deputies to speak on matters pertinent to a vote on the amendments.

At 1533 GMT, Yeltsin asks deputies to concentrate on the points being discussed and to keep their contributions down to three minutes' duration. Yeltsin suggests cutting short the time allowed for further contributions from the floor. He calls for a vote on continuing until 1130 (0730 GMT): 481 vote for, 396 against, 12 abstained. One deputy calls for a named vote on a clear statement that all deputies who are to be members of the Supreme Soviet should have equal rights vis-a-vis their permanent employment and material well-being.

At 1548 GMT, two deputies call for a point-by-point vote on the proposed amendments, followed by further work by the constitutional commission.

At 1551 GMT, Deputy Gritsenko says they are voting to change constitutional amendments already given nationwide discussion. The proposed formation of unequal chambers must be rejected, he says. Deputy Andropov speaks against imposing too many rules on the legislative bodies. Another deputy says the RSFSR Supreme Soviet should be formed on the basis of the present Constitution.

At 1555 GMT, Deputy Plotnikov expresses surprise that the wording commission has taken the liberty of altering views endorsed by the congress yesterday on the size of the Supreme Soviet chambers. Agalov calls for an immediate vote on the numbers issue.

At 1600 GMT, Deputy (?Makin) says the main thing is to work out mechanisms for implementing the Constitution. No Constitution will function by itself. He enumerates daily problems on his state farm.

At 1601 GMT the recorded relay breaks for a 15-minute cartoon.

At 1617 GMT, the recorded relay of the RSFSR Congress resumes. Deputy Repin complains that the debate is too long and repetitious. He says it is time to vote. Yeltsin calls a vote on whether to stop the debate: 878 for, 61 against, five abstentions. The debate is over. Yeltsin calls deputies to order. He recaps on the proposals made by the legal commission. There are two options for Supreme Soviet numbers: 126 or 168 deputies in each chamber. These numbers can be specified either in the Constitution or in the congress standing orders, adds Yeltsin. Yeltsin asks if anyone wants a 30-minute break to confer on the issues at stake: 435 for, 484 against. There is no break.

At 1630 GMT, First Deputy Chairman Khasbulatov comes to the microphone. He attended the meeting of the working group and rejects the contention that it went beyond its mandate. Yeltsin calls a vote on the commission's proposals. Should the constitutional amendments

be accepted "in principle" or not?—566 vote for, 368 against, 20 abstain. It is accepted.

At 1634 GMT, a deputy says there is too much excitement in the hall. There should be a short break to cool down. He is not supported by the hall. Another deputy asks what the last vote was about. Whether the congress should make changes to the Constitution or not, explains Yeltsin.

At 1637 GMT, Deputy Raskazov says his voters are surprised at the amount of time being wasted on procedural issues. There should be a break for consultations before the voting begins. A deputy says alternative texts must be voted on along with those proposed by the legal commission. Plotnikov points out that some deputies are simply not ready to start voting and that the others should respect their colleagues. Another deputy supports the view that the atmosphere is too agitated for voting on serious issues. Deputy Alekseyev repeats the call for a break. Yeltsin announces a short adjournment at 1642 GMT.

Supreme Soviet Formation Viewed

LD0706191490

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1643 GMT on 7 June continues its recorded relay of the RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies in the Kremlin.

The afternoon session begins. Yeltsin asks the deputies to take their seats. It is time to start voting. Yeltsin asks whether the deputies agree to the 40-second voting time used until now. It is accepted by a vote. Some deputies proposed voting on Article 118 first—the article concerning the professional status of the Supreme Soviet deputies, says Yeltsin. By a named vote, this proposal is accepted.

At 1650 GMT, Yeltsin asks: Should RSFSR Supreme Soviet members be released from their work during their term of office? A vote is taken: 512 vote for, 431 against, 28 abstain. The two-thirds majority is not attained. Yeltsin puts the second option to a vote: Should Supreme Soviet members be released from work if they so wish? The vote is 377 for, 556 against, 47 abstain. The proposal is rejected.

At 1658 GMT, Yeltsin notes that there are 80 people's deputies missing today. The Supreme Soviet numbers will clearly have to be decided on first. Yeltsin reads out the proposed amendment to Article 107 on the status, formation, structure and functioning of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet—519 vote for, 420 against, 37 abstain. A majority is insufficient.

At 1704 GMT, Deputy Kuznetsov suggests voting on individual elements of the above amendment. Ambartsumov backs up this view. Deputy (Kaksharov) says the matter is at an end and should not be pushed through section by section. This view is echoed by other deputies. A deputy says the amendment mixes everything up and should be taken point by point. Deputy (Verenchuk) speaks: In two days many changes have been agreed on, he says. The way out of the present confusion is to increase the number of seats in the Soviet of the Republic to 300 or 450, with 126 in the other chamber. Gritsenko says the vote has already resolved the issue and it is now time to begin forming the Supreme Soviet.

At 1713 GMT, further points are made by Deputies Travnikov and Rumyantsev. The latter says that the idea of making the entire congress the RSFSR Supreme Soviet has been strongly supported. A group of Moscow deputies have drawn up procedures that will make this feasible. Isakov says that the options of having 158, 163, and 168 members in each Supreme Soviet chamber should be put to a vote.

At 1721 GMT, Yeltsin calls Temirov to the rostrum. He is unhappy with the idea of the two chambers being unequal in strength. Yeltsin and Khasbulatov have little understanding of the nationalities problems. Other deputies do not realize the implications of their proposals. The "relative equality" between peoples enshrined in the existing Constitution must be retained. Temirov complains that Yeltsin uses the existing Constitution as justification for his views where these coincide and drags the deputies into endless debate where they don't. Yeltsin rejects this and states that he has never been in favor of an imbalance in the Supreme Soviet chambers.

At 1729 GMT, Deputy Kuznetsov says the list of Supreme Soviet members circulating will cause an "explosion" in society as it will not fulfill the promises made to the people. Sakharov was a genius and his "congress equals parliament" solution should be adopted. Deputy (Shibaldayev) proposes that the legal commission go back to work and submit various options on which the congress could then vote.

At 1733 GMT, Yeltsin calls a vote on whether to end this debate. It is accepted.

At 1734 GMT, Yeltsin says that all views expressed must be taken into account. A consensus can be reached, he believes, based on equality between the Supreme Soviet chambers and an increase in their strength.

At 1737 GMT, Deputy Zhiltsov says there has been a sensible proposal to set up a constitutional commission to handle the issues in contention. Vishnevskiy says this debate is a game of political ambitions. Important issues await attention, while we are wasting our breath. Deputy Mananenkov reminds the deputies that they have been elected to effect radical changes and they should not be afraid to amend the Constitution. Establishing numerical privileges for the smaller peoples would also be an infringement of rights and should be avoided. Perhaps a single chamber Supreme Soviet would be best?

Supreme Soviet Status Debated

LD0706195290

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1743 GMT on 7 June continues its recorded relay of the RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies in the Kremlin.

Yeltsin calls a vote to end the debate. It is accepted. Yeltsin says his duty is to call votes on proposals submitted by deputies. Allegations of him manipulating the debate are unfounded, Yeltsin says:

"The mood yesterday, the meeting yesterday with miners, yesterday evening's large conference on questions of trade in Moscow and a further 27 oblasts around Moscow showed that after the government statement on prices, the situation has gotten so hot that it is literally hanging by a thread in many regions. The miners have alrady warned that on 11 June they are meeting to decide on the question of a general strike. That's to say that such instability, well, is so dangerous that we and the congress probably have to demonstrate a more considered approach and, at the same time, some kind of understanding of various groups."

At 1747 GMT, the three Supreme Soviet organization options are read out by Yeltsin: 158 in each chamber with deputies released from work; 158 in each with the Soviet of Nationalities deputies having the opportunity to leave their work and the Soviet of the Republic deputies obliged to leave work; 126 deputies in each chamber, with everyone obliged to leave work.

At 1751 GMT, the deputies complain that the numbers issue have already been decided. Yeltsin says there has been no vote on this yet.

At 1753 GMT, Yeltsin calls for a vote on whether to begin voting on the Supreme Soviet options. It is accepted.

The 158-158 option with obligatory release from work in both chambers is put to a vote: 412 for, 502 against, 31 abstain. This option is rejected.

The 158-158 option with voluntary release from work in the Soviet of Nationalities and obligatory release in the Soviet of the Republic is put to a vote: 349 for, 582 against, 29 abstain. This option is also rejected.

The 126-126 option with release from work in both chambers is put to a vote: 620 for, 321 against. This option is rejected due to an insufficient majority.

The "Congress equals Supreme Soviet" option is explained to those present by a deputy.

At 1804 GMT, Deputy Rumyantsev outlines two arrangements by which the congress could serve as the Supreme Soviet. A representative of an autonomous territory advocates the 168-168 Supreme Soviet option as the best offer for the autonomous entities. If Rumyantsev's ideas are accepted the autonomous territories "will sink altogether." Deputy (Boronenko) speaks next: The Supreme Soviet should have two parts—one that sits permanently and one that sits periodically.

At 1810 GMT, Yeltsin asks if the debate should end with that. It is accepted by a vote. We are not ready to accept the "Congress equals Supreme Soviet" option, he says, as the organizational problems are too great. A constitutional commission should be set up today and instructed to study all the proposals made over the past two days and submit proposals at the next RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies. Yeltsin puts his idea to a vote: 764 for, 142 against, 29 abstain. The proposal is accepted.

At 1817 GMT, during a break in the congress, correspondent Simonenko interviews Deputy V.V. Volkov on the difficulties of settling the question of the numbers of deputies in the two chambers and on the power-seeking motives of some deputies. Deputy V.G. Syrovatko, leader of the Chernobyl group of deputies, talks about the morning's problems and says that deputies from Ryazan are not members of the Chernobyl group. Simonenko then interviews Deputy I.A. Bolotov about the telegrams he has received from constituents—most of them complaining about the slowness of the congress's work.

At 1824 GMT, correspondent A. Guglya interviews M.S. Studenikina and V.A. Maslennikov of the secetariat, who talk about the difficulties of coordinating the various aspects of the congress's work.

Soviet of Nationalities Viewed

LD0706234290

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1830 GMT on 7 June continues its recorded relay of the RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies in the Kremlin.

The evening sitting begins. Yeltsin says that two articles in the standing orders now have to be considered. He announces a change to the wording of Article 22 and calls for a vote on the new version. The result is 799 for, 44 against, 11 abstained.

At 1947 GMT, Yeltsin announces the other change to the wording of an article in the standing orders. Deputies make minor points which are refuted by Yeltsin. Yeltsin puts the second amendment to a vote. 829 vote for, 38 against, 10 abstained. The amendment is approved.

At 1951 GMT, Yeltsin asks for a vote on the congress standing orders as a whole now that all the amendments have been approved. The result: 859 for, 29 against, 10 abstained. The standing orders are approved.

At 1953 GMT, Yeltsin calls on Deputy G.S. Zhukov to speak. Zhukov says that there is now no need for his contribution in view of what has already been discussed.

At 1956 GMT, Yeltsin reads out the names of candidates nominated for membership in the Soviet of Nationalities

of the future RSFSR Supreme Soviet. A deputy from Kalmykia announces a change of candidates. The reading of names continues, punctuated by announcements of changes made by the various national and territorial delegations.

At 2116 GMT, Yeltsin announces that the list of candidates for the Soviet of Nationalities has been read in its entirety. He begins to read out the names of candidates for the Soviet of the Republic.

At 2130 GMT, the reading out of candidates' names continues, punctuated by announcements of withdrawals or additional candidates.

By 2211 GMT, eight candidates have been put forward for seven seats representing Moscow Oblast.

At 2223 GMT, an unidentified deputy comes to the rostrum to withdraw from the election, describing it as a flouting of democracy. The congress itself should be the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, he says. Yeltsin says the issue will be debated at the next congress.

At 2325 GMT, having gone through all the different Russian regions alphabetically, according to the cyrillic alphabet, some deputies who are unhappy about one or more of the candidacies put forward, take the floor.

At 2327 GMT, those deputies who have been put forward and do not wish to run, take the floor to withdraw their candidacies.

Candidacies Discussed

LD0806011490

[Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2328 GMT on 7 June continues its recorded relay of the RSFSR Congress of People's Deputies in the Kremlin. Deputies continue discussing candidacies.

At 2342 GMT, registration takes place to make sure there is still a quorum at this late hour. There are 717 deputies, enough for a quorum of 707. Debate follows, with individual deputies asking to change or add to the candidacies.

At 0021 GMT, the recorded relay ends.

Moscow Group Protests Market Economy Transition

LD0706150290 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Today we received a TASS report containing the following:

More than 300 supporters of the Moscow section of the United Front of Working People [Obyedinenniy Front Trudyashchikhsya OFT] gathered yesterday evening, despite the weather, in the capital's Sokolniki Park to voice their disagreement with the government's policy of a transition to regulated market relations. (Malyarov), an OFT activist who opened the meeting, proposed, as he put it, to bring up to the Kremlin—I am quoting the phrase—to bring the Cruisers Aurora along the Moscow River to the Kremlin. Another speaker, (Mitrofanov), spoke in the same vein. In his words, those specialists who worked out the plan for the transition to a regulated market should be deprived of their academic degrees. Candidate of Economic Sciences (Yakushev) called adherents of a market economy mentally abnormal individuals. The OFT supporters who spoke claimed that they have their own program for transferring the country's economy to an anti-expenditure and anti-inflationary path of development without retail price increases. During the meeting, the TASS correspondent reports, leaflets of the Pamyat Society were distributed.

Leningrad's Sobchak Views Soviet Administration

PM0706132290 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 22, 10-17 Jun 90 p 5

[Interview with Leningrad City Soviet Chairman Anatoliy Sobchak by Andrey Chernov, place, date not given: "Anatoliy Sobchak: 'There Won't Be Any Dual Power'"—first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] On May 23 the Leningrad City Soviet elected its new Chairman. From among the various candidates, Anatoliy Sobchak emerged victorious with a wide margin.

When it became clear that the City Soviet's democrats were an army without a general, that none of the Popular Front's people would become the city leader (at any rate at present), and that the Marinskiy Palace (the seat of the Executive Committee of the City Soviet) was embroiled in a crisis, one group of deputies nominated Sobchak. On May 13, 76.9 per cent of those who went to the polls in the 52nd electoral area voted to elect Sobchak deputy to the Leningrad City Soviet.

Q.: Anatoliy Aleksandrovich, the talk about dual power in Leningrad is continuing. Where is the demarcation line of power today?

A.: The CPSU Regional Committee still retains control over most, but not all, means of mass media. There are still the old and, incidentally, unkind traditions and connections with the KGB, militia and the army. But this will be the case until the corresponding heads of the main administrations of internal affairs and the city's State Security Committee have been approved. There will be no dual power. Even now we can speak about the Soviets' absolute power, even if it is seasoned with remnants of the past.

Q.: If it's not a secret, do you have a programme for a "Leningrad revolution"?

A.: Yes, I have. First and foremost, the Leningrad City Soviet needs to build up new administative bodies and draw up a concept for renewing every sphere of municipal authority. We suggest securing the status of a free economic zone. In this case I would take as a model last

year's law of the USSR Supreme Sovietg on the economic sovereignty of the Baltic Republics. The key element in it for us is the transfer of enterprises from the embrace of government departments and ministries onto the citywide, horizontal level.

Q.: In effect, you say that Leningrad must belong to Leningrad. But many will not agree with you. I bear in mind managerial personnel of the old stock. After all, the EC still contains Romanov's people.

A.: We shall have to interrupt their somewhat protracted "velvet" season. Their place will be taken by new personnel—young, industrious and competent people.

Q.: Do you believe that this process will be peaceful?

A.: Peaceful, but not painless. We've already warned those in charge of the Main Administration of Trade that unless they bring about order in supplies, we'll drop their services. Trading enterprises will simply be leased out on family contract or used as collective property. And our salespeople will become interested in an honest day's work, not in sharp practices. They will think about customers, not of how to cheat them. There will be no need for the present-day staff of managers, controllers and overseers.

Q.: How are your relations with the CPSU Regional Committee and your old political opponent, Boris Gidaspov?

A.: They're normal. My relations with the Regional Committee are like with the headquarters of a rank-and-file political organization in the city. Soviet power mustn't give preference to any one party. Even less so should it bow to them. All our troubles over the past 70 years have stemmed from the fact that the CPSU placed itself above the law and, not having to answer to anyone, acted on behalf of the Soviets. I hope that the 28th Congress will put an end to the Communist Party's monopoly and, as a result, we'll be able to form a strong allied democratic party.

Q.: Aren't you afraid of strikes or sabotage on the part of the apparat? Say, on the part of the same Trade Administration?

A.: If the Executive Committee's apparatchiks go on strike, I shall not envy them. Leningraders are already bitterly opposed to the apparat because they see how badly our managers work.

Q.: You have said that equality vis-a-vis Soviet power should be a must for the city's political life. But what should be done with the Russian Communist Party which has just been proclaimed in Petersburg? After all, it wants to be the "most equal".

A.: If the RCP adheres to the dictatorship of the proletariat platform, we'll have to ban its activities. Because any call for dictatorship is a call for violence, for the overthrow of the existing system.

Q.: But suppose the same RCP refuses to forsake its principles and doesn't accept your ultimatum?

A.: There is no ultimatum. There is the constitution. I take exception to banning Pamyat (memory), Otechestvo (Fatherland) or the RCP on the platform of the United Front of Working People because I know that if the Right goes underground, it will start shooting. And I'll be meeting with the "patriots" leaders to find something common and constructive...[Sobchak ends]

From recent anti-Sobchak leaflets:

"People were rightfully outraged over the privileges enjoyed by the apparatchiks, which have virtually been abolished (privileges? apparatchiks?—A. Ch), but they will look like children's pranks in comparison with the 'lawful' privileges of the 'democratic bourgeoisie', shyly referred to as co-op members—the offspring of the Popular Front Leningraders, we call upon you not to vote, even if the ballot box is brought to your home. ONE CAN ONLY HAVE FAITH IN RUSSIA!!!"

Q.: What does a person feel the day he or she has been elected mayor?

A.: Terrible fatigue and anxiety. I physically feel the burden. Just today alone, more than 200 Leningraders came to me with very pressing and unexpected requests.

Q.: Will you be able to hang in there?

A.: I have to. I wasn't drawn into this struggle only yesterday, although friends had told me that "this is a wall", that there was a need to "sit tight". I have been a mountaineer in the past and know that there are no absolutely smooth or impenetrable walls in nature. But it's impossible to sit tight when it comes to just one person's life or death, or the life and death of an entire society. [Sobchak ends]

A question to the mayor's wife, a historian and lecturer at a pedagogical institute who specializes in Decembrists:

Q.: Lyudmila Borisovna, is it possible to congratulate you together with Anatoliy Aleksandrovich?

A.: Yes, you can, but...

Remarks on Soviet Session

LD0706031990 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] Power does not come easily to new soviets. That is what our correspondent Matvey Frolov talks about to Anatoliy Aleksandrovich Sobchak, new chairman of the Leningrad Soviet.

[Frolov] A complex situation has arisen at the session of Leningrad Soviet. It has entered the third month of its work. Various procedural questions took up much time. Commissions have been set up, but so far no executive committee chairman has been elected, and the leaders of

various services have not yet been confirmed. Of course, it is interesting to know the viewpont of the new chairman of the soviet and his impressions of the first business meetings with the people's deputies of the city soviet. We started our conversation with this very question.

[Begin Sobchak recording] I have come into contact a little with the complexity and volume of the tasks that the city is facing. Besides, there are problems that already require immediate solutions; we are already behind in their solution. By contrast with it is what is happening at the session: It is an endless display by the deputies of their curiosity about necessary and unnecessary, petty and minor matters. This leads to the endless protraction of the work of the session and to the nonadoption of decisions. The main thing is that I am not so worried about decisions as about organizational issues. We need to form the bodies of executive power, we need to form the executive committee, we need to form the Leningrad soviet presidium. Finally, we need to create the structures that will begin functioning, as today the city is not governable. In fact the former executive committee has already left and given up its powers, but there is no new executive committee. I am sure the Leningrad Soviet will become a united collective of confederates who will work for the sake of a common goal, while preserving those elements of democratism, and not of spontaneity, which exist today. The majority of the deputies are very bright and interesting people, thinking people, young and energetic people, who wish the city well and who are full of various ideas and projects. If they work to their full potential and all their energy is directed along one channel, the result will be tremendous. [end recording]

Sakhalin Oblast Local Elections Detailed

OW0806114890 Khabarovsk Television Service in Russian 0910 GMT 29 Apr 90

[Editorial Report] Khabarovsk Television Service in Russian at 0910 GMT on 29 April broadcasts, as part of the "Far East" program, a five-minute video report on the outcome of local elections in Sakhalin Oblast.

At 0920 GMT an unidentified correspondent details the "arrangement of forces" prevailing within the Sakhalin Oblast soviet. According to this analysis, approximately one-third of the newly elected deputies adhere to a group supported by the Committee for Democratic Elections, "a group of equal size" is backed by the CPSU, and the remaining one-third of the soviet consists of independent deputies, "if such a thing still exists in our time."

"A battle is, of course, developing between the first two groups," the correspondent continues, saying that, "In essence, everything depends on who the 'centrists' prefer. As you see, it is simply the ideal parliamentary structure."

A second unidentified correspondent states that this alignment of voting blocs was evident during the election of a chairman, which was the oblast soviet's first item of business following the resolution of procedural questions. The two nominees for oblast soviet chairman were Deputy Aksenov, CPSU first secretary of the Kholmsk Gorkom; and Deputy Zaytsev, head of a design and construction bureau and a lawyer by training. In a secret ballot, Anton Petrovich Aksenov was elected to "the highest elective office in Sakhalin" by a vote of 55 to 43. Aksenov is shown delivering part of his acceptance speech, in which he urges the soviet to work toward resolving pressing needs rather than "wasting its time and energy in factional battles."

At 0922 GMT the soviet is shown discussing the nomination of a Professor Fedorov to serve as ispolkom chairman. Fedorov, running unopposed after two other candidates withdrew their nominations, is said to advocate instituting a market economy on Sakhalin. Following his election by roll call vote, Fedorov thanks the deputies for placing great trust in him and pledges to act "honestly, fairly, and openly."

Caucasus

Yerevan Party Discusses 'Critical' Situation

NC0806080490 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0900 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] The plenum of the Armenian Communist Party's Yerevan City Party Committee discussed the conditions and political situation prevailing in the republic's capital, as well as party organizational matters.

The directors of enterprises, secretaries of party organizations, and representatives of the mass media took part in the meeting.

Asatryan, first secretary of Yerevan City Party Committee, delivered a report. Galoyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, also took part in the plenum and delivered a speech which signaled extreme anxiety and alarm at the critical moral, political, and economic situation prevailing in the republic, and in the capital in particular. Yet the city party organization has not taken resolute and effective measures to overcome the crisis. The situation has in some ways got out of hand; this has led to incidents with grave consequences, producing justified indignation and concern for the present and future on the part of the people.

The speakers leveled sharp criticism against the Yerevan city party committee and the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, saying that they must urgently take every measure to master the situation and extricate the republic and its capital from the prevailing grave crisis.

The question of convening an extraordinary conference of the Yerevan city party organization was raised.

Armenian National Army Chief Views Tasks

LD0706114590 Moscow World Service in Russian 0930 GMT 7 Jun 90

[From "Soviet Chronicle" feature of "Soviet Union Day by Day" program: report attributed to INTERFAX]

[Text] (Vartan Vartanyan), chief of the military council of the Armenian National Army [ANA], has said that its main task is to protect the population from internal and external enemies, and also to protect the republic's borders.

In an interview to one of the newspapers located in Yerevan, he pointed out that the ANA unites some self-defense detachments and is not subordinate to any political party. In (Vartanyan's) words, it will be subordinate only to the new parliament in Armenia. He set out the ANA's striving to cooperate with the Armenian Communist Party, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the republic's Committee for State Security.

(Vartanyan) stressed that the ANA leadership comes out categorically against confrontation with subunits of the Soviet Army which are on Armenia's territory. The tragic events of 27 May in Yerevan were considered by (Vartanyan) to be a clear provocation.

Armenian Deputies Send Letter to Gorbachev

NC0706153690 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1800 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] USSR Deputies from Armenia Sergey Ambartsumyan, Khoren Abramyan, Frunzik Dovlatyan, Edgar Oganesyan, Edvard Mirzoyan, Stepan (?Tashiyan), and Grigor Khanchyan have addressed an open letter to USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev.

The letter states: Esteemed Mikhail Sergeyevich, as you know, a tragic incident took place in Yerevan on 27 May which resulted in the deaths of 23 Armenian civilians and one Soviet serviceman.

We have analyzed the reasons for this tragedy and concluded that this incident cannot be understood in isolation from the situation that has prevailed in Transcaucasia for the last months and from the situation that has developed in and around the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO].

We have often warned about the possible tragic consequences of suppressing the NKAO people's will for self-determination and of altering the demographic character of the NKAO in favor of Azerbaijani side through oppression and terror.

Under the pretext of the state of emergency and having the support of the USSR internal troops, Baku is doing everything it can to uproot Armenians from the Armenian-inhabited areas in and around the oblast and settle these areas with the Azerbaijanis. Thus, in late February the Azerbaijani authorities, with the tacit approval of the central government, organized the uprooting of the Armenians from Azat and Kamo settlements in Azerbaijan's Khanlarskiy Rayon which borders the NKAO. This shameless act caused anxiety and indignation in the oblast and in Armenia.

The view has arisen in our republic that the center is yielding to Azerbaijan's crude threats of force and is ignoring the fate of the Armenian population of Artsakh [NKAO]. Let us point out that the foundation for this view was laid by the massacre of the Armenians in Sumgait and that this view gained universal acceptance after the January crimes committed in Baku. This in itself fed tension in the NKAO and Armenia.

Yet another move which exacerbated the situation connected with the NKAO problem was the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium's illegal decision of 21 April to alter administrative divisions in the autonomous oblast. This act, which overtly sought to change the demographic character of the NKAO, shook the entire Armenian people. No one could have imagined that laws protecting the rights of the autonomous entity and local self-administrative organs could be trampled upon so shamelessly. Only a few days before this, on 9 April 1990, the USSR Supreme Soviet had adopted a decision on the general principles of local self-administration and local economic management. However, you, Mikhail Sergeyevich, the country's president, have not expressed your stance on the illegal 21 April decision of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium.

This illegal act of political pressure was followed by acts of military terrorism. On 24 April, the day for commemorating the victims of the 1915 Armenian genocide, the commandant of the state of emergency in the NKAO took oppressive measures against the participants in the mourning ceremony. The next day, these acts became recurrent and turned into tactics of military terrorism against the Armenian population of the autonomous oblast.

The authors of the letter drew the attention of the country's president to articles in PRAVDA and reports on Moscow television's "Vremya" program which were blatantly anti-Armenian and intended to conceal the truth about the NKAO and thus assist in altering the demographic character of the autonomous oblast to the disadvantage of the indigenous inhabitants.

The Armenian deputies demanded that Mikhail Gorbachev use his presidential powers to annul the 21 April illegal decision of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet on the NKAO, put an end to the anti- Armenian and illegal reports by Soviet news media, and recognize the natural right of the Artsakh Armenians to self-determination.

Armenian Commission Meets, Party Program Viewed

NC0706103390 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1630 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The first meeting of the commission preparing the draft program for the Armenian Communist Party took

place on 6 June with the participation of Vladimir Movsisyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee [CPCC]. The plenum of the republic's CPCC set up the commission in May.

Movsisyan opened the meeting with an introductory speech.

It was pointed out that the necessity of formulating a program for the Armenian Communist Party arises from the radical transformations taking place in our society and from the very complex issues related to the republic's political, national, economic, social, and spiritual development. Therefore, this document, while taking into account the entire rich political and historical experience of the republic's party organization, should at the same time reflect the stance of Armenia's communists toward all the major problems currently perturbing our people.

Considering the matters under discussion, the commission created working groups and instructed them to cooperate with a number of scientific institutes in the republic to put forward concrete proposals regarding the concepts and content of the Armenian Communist Party's program.

Movsisyan, first secretary of the Armenian CPCC, summed up the results of the meeting.

Nakhichevan's Socioeconomic Development Examined

NC0806103190 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1730 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] The republic's Council of Ministers has examined a number of problems related to the social and economic development of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR]. The Council of Ministers discussed the implementation of the decision adopted by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers on measures required to improve the pace of Nakhichevan ASSR's socioeconomic development from 1989-95. Many interesting proposals were put forward for Nakhichevan ASSR's future social and economic development. A number of them called for careful economic preparation for the establishment of joint enterprises. Other proposals, including the opening of a university in Nakhichevan, improvement of land use, application of the contracting system on a broad scale, and distribution of land to workers, can be put into effect within a short period of time.

The meeting also examined the proposals to be conveyed to the USSR Council of Ministers to draw up a draft law for the social and economic development of the Nakhichevan ASSR. The proposals include strengthening the material and technical base of industry and construction in the Nakhichevan ASSR, and improvement of the social plan, transportation, and communications in the ASSR.

Gasan Gasanov, chairman of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic Council of Ministers, summed up the meeting. He noted that settlement of the problems that were addressed depends mostly on the practical work that will be carried out by the Nakhichevan ASSR's government and local soviet and economic organs.

Azerbaijani Party Congress Opens, Reforms Viewed

LD0806094590 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By TASS correspondent Natan Barsky]

[Text] Baku June TASS—The 32nd Congress of the Azerbaijanian Communist Party opened here today, at a time when a state of emergency is still in forces in Baku and several other regions of the republic.

The congress will discuss the party Central Committee's report "On Perestroika and Tasks of the Republic's Party Organisation", which will be delivered by 52-year-old Ayaz Mutalibov, first secretary of the party Central Committee who was recently elected Azerbaijan's president.

The congress will also discuss documents drafted by the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee for the 28th CPSU congress, and the draft platform by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee for the 32nd congress of the republic's Communist Party, "Towards Genuine Sovereignty Within a New Federation and the Renovation of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan."

The draft of the Azerbaijan Communist Party platform was published on the eve of the congress. It clearly outlines the programme of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, envisaging national statehood, genuine sovereignty and the economic and political independence of this Transcaucasian republic, which has one of the lowest per capita national incomes in the Soviet Union—despite its rich potential.

The draft platform reflects the desire of the Azerbaijan people to promote the republic's independence.

The platform touches on the normalisation of the situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region of Azerbaijan, stipulates the need to uphold the republic's integrity and security, combating nationalism and separatism.

Azerbaijani President Extends Subsidies, Benefits

PM0706114590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 90 First Edition p 2

[Dispatch by correspondent Z. Kadymbekov: "Into Family Budget"]

[Text] Baku, 6 Jun—The first decrees of Azerbaijan SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] President A. Mutalibov have been published. They substantially expand the range of the provision of state benefits and increase grants for a

large category of the republic's citizens, supplementing all-union resolutions adopted on the same problems.

Under the decree 35,000 invalids of the Great Patriotic War and the families of dead servicemen are totally exempted from the payment of apartment rent. This benefit also extends to veterans of the war and internationalist servicemen. A sum in excess of R10 million will be earmarked for these purposes from the state budget. As a result each such family will receive an increment of R65-130. In addition the same category of citizens with private automobiles is exempted from transport taxes. Decrees in the field of medical services and the allocation of vouchers for sanatoriums and rest homes provide for a substantial improvement in veterans' living standard.

Families with many children are a quite frequent phenomenon in the republic, especially in rural areas—160,000 children are growing up in such families. About R8 million will be spent on increasing grants for them. If we add up the state expenditures on all types of benefits, the total will be approximately R30 million a year.

The first steps of presidential power in the republic have been marked by humane actions aimed at improving the lives of the most vulnerable social strata of the population—pensioners and children.

Moscow TV on Tbilisi Students' Hunger Strike

LD0706225290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2100 GMT 7 Jun 90

[From "Television News Service" program]

[Text] It is over a week now that the students in Tbilisi have been on hunger strike. Here is our correspondent Nana Gangadze with details:

[Begin Gangadze recording] [video shows young people lying in beds in a large room] They propose that the decision of the revolutionary council of 16 February 1921 which established Soviet power in Georgia be recognized as illegal. Proceeding from the decision of the Supreme Soviet session of 9 March this year, those on hunger strike also demand that the existence of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic be recognized as illegal, although they have nothing against the Soviet power. They also call for the adoption of a law on elections to the supreme organ of state power and a law on political parties, since Georgia is the only country in the union which has decided to hold elections in conditions of a multiparty system; and in particular a law on the pull-out from the union and on the division of functions.

It is also decided to ask the Congress of People's Deputies of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] and its Supreme Soviet to recognize the fact of the intervention in and occupation of Georgia in 1921, and the fact that relations between the two republics can be based only on international law which recognizes sovereign equality between sovereign states. The participants of the strike are calling upon the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR to base itself in the future on the provisions and conditions recorded in the treaty of 7 May 1920, which has so far not been annulled by a single organ of the Soviet power. [end recording]

First Phase of Georgian Party Congress Ends

PM1705153590 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 90 First Edition p 2

[Special correspondents N. Kozhanov and G. Lebanidze dispatch: "At Georgian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 16 May—Today the 28th Congress of the Georgian Communist Party is continuing its work for the second day. Right at the beginning, during the discussion of the standing orders, the delegates arrived at a decision to hold the congress in two phases. The first phase involved hearing and discussing a political report by G.G. Gumbaridze, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, about the progress of perestroyka and the republic party organization's tasks, and the Communist Party's status. Delegates to the 28th CPSU congress were elected and the Georgian Communist congress' stance on the republic communist party's status was worked out.

This concluded the first phase of the congress. The delegates decided to resume the work of the congress after the all-union forum of Communists. Meanwhile the local press will publish a draft of the program's basic provisions and the Georgian Communist Party's organizational and structural structure, and thorough discussion of it will be organized in primary, rayon, city, and oblast party organizations.

Various opinions clashed at the congress, and there was a sharp, frank discussion. But the main theme of the discussions was the desire to seek paths toward the consolidation of healthy forces in the party and in society in the name of the success of perestroyka and toward the republic's genuine economic and political sovereignty.

Central Asia

Reportage on Kirghizia Ethnic Violence

Investigatory Teams Formed

LD0806092490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By commentator Vladimir Perfilyev]

[Excerpt] Hello, comrades! First, about the things that are troubling all of us, the events in Osh and regions of Kirghizia. The latest interethnic flare-up took place against the same contrasting background that shows up even more clearly the shakiness of public order in our country and the need to strengthen it. Yesterday, in the

town of Osh and in certain regions of Kirghizia, there were further disturbances. Vehicles were set on fire and other unlawful acts occurred. People are being killed. Forty-four dwellings and 20 motor vehicles were set on fire. About 30 gunbarrels were confiscated by the law-and-order bodies. Six operational-investigation groups have been set up under the oblast procurator to investigate the circumstances of the widespread disturbances. [passage omitted]

'Nationalism' Denounced

LD0806081690 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 8 Jun 90

[By TASS correspondent Boris Maynayev]

[Text] Frunze June 8 TASS—Local residents flocked to downtown Frunze early today to mourn those killed in ethnic violence in Kirghizia, site of latest unrest sweeping Soviet southern republics.

Mourners knelt down to hear a mullah's prayer. Speakers take turns addressing the rally. The square is surrounded by guards with blue and black arm bands. New arrivals are streaming in.

The first night since Thursday's imposition of a state of emergency was relatively calm, city commandant Feliks Kulov told TASS.

Tensions remain high in Osh region, where the fighting originally started over land for individual housing.

At least 78 people were killed and 330 wounded in the area. A total of 249 houses were burned down.

Speaking before the Council of Nationalities, one of the chambers of the Soviet parliament, Soviet Interior Minister Vadim Bakatin said militia, interior troops (900 men), army troops (1,500 men) and border guards (450 men) have been sent to Osh to restore order.

A several thousand-strong crowd armed with spears, stones and guns is standing on the border between Andizhan and Osh, ready to do battle, Bakatin said.

Militia is unable to settle ethnic conflicts in conditions of rampant, primitive nationalism, Bakatin stressed.

He called for an immediate meeting of public and government representatives from all Soviet republics to adopt a joint declaration, pledging "to guarantee the rights of all citizens living on a republic's territory, especially ethnic minorities."

The meeting could also set the terms for signing a new federation accord.

"Further delays are impermissible," he said.

Continued Disorders Reported

LD0706165990 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] During 7 June, disorders continued in the city of Osh and a number of rayons in the oblast. On the night of 6 June there was an armed attack by extremist-inclined persons on the building of the oblast directorate of internal affairs. A duty unit of militia was fired on [words indistinct]. At the passenger bus terminal five buses were burned. On the border of Osh and Andizhan Oblasts, strengthened barriers were set up, blocking entry into the city to citizens from the neighboring republic.

Representatives of party and local soviet organs of Andizhan Oblast arrived in Osh. They are carrying out work among residents of Uzbek nationality, appealing to them to display prudence at this complex time and not to give in to panic rumors.

The situaton remains tense in Uzgen Rayon. Mass fights continued. In the rayon center nine shops and 13 public catering centers were looted and nine houses were burned. Also taking part in the disorders was a large group of residents of Sovetskiy Rayon. In Alayskiy Rayon an aroused crowd gathered outside the rayon committee of the party and demanded weapons; then it turned to the rayon department of internal affairs and tried to take the building (?by force). The attack was repulsed. Such attempts to get hold of weapons were also made by groups of persons in Aravanskiy and Karasuskiy Rayons. There are cases of militiamen being seized as hostage. There is an unstable situation in Naukatskiy Rayon. Inciters appeared there, sowing provocative rumors, attempting to kindle interethnic enmity.

Since the start of the mass disorders 48 people have been killed, including one militiaman; 287 people have been wounded, including 33 militiamen and three servicemen; and 27 weapons have been confiscated. To investigate the circumstances of the tragic events and the statements of the instigators, six inquiry operational groups have been set up. They include staff of the republic's procuracy, the KGB and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic.

On the whole, the measures being taken by party, local soviet, and law-enforcement bodies are keeping the situation under control. Many people of various nationalities are starting to recognize the whole destructive nature of the actions of the extremist-inclined persons, and have understood that the way out of the situation that has come about lies not in confrontation, bloody clashes, and hooligan [words indistinct]. We must stop and think how we shall live in the future. This appeal was delivered to citizens of all nationalities [passage indistinct].

Rallies were held in the capital on 6 and 7 June. This to a considerable extent complicated the situation. On the

evening of 7 June a crowd of young people split into groups, walked through the streets attacking vegetable stalls, kiosks, (?news-stands), vehicles, and telephone booths. Staff of the militia attempting to put a stop to the hooligan actions were forced to fire warning shots in the air.

On 7 June there were rallies in the city central square and outside the building of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee. Deceived young people, failing to grasp the (?essence) of the emotions created, chanted slogans of a political nature which were raised by certain new-found leaders of informal movements. Speeches were made at the rallies by Masaliyev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic and first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; and Sherimkulov, secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Leaders' Resignation Demanded

LD0706162290 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Jun 90

[From "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A TASS report from Frunze. From today a state of emergency has been declared in the capital of Kirghizia. A decree of the presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet states: In connection with the increasing number of manifestations of lawlessness by young people, the drastic exacerbation of the situation as a result of the activity of extremist-minded groups, and the organization of mass unrest; in the interests of the protection and safety of citizens, a state of emergency is to be declared in the city of Frunze, Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, on 7 June 1990, and a curfew established from 2100 hours to 0600.

From early morning today a group of young people have been walking about the streets, preventing transport from operating. A large crowd in the central square is making a new demand: the resignation of the republic's leadership. The entrance into the republic's Communist Party Central Committee building has been blocked. But all the enterprises and institutions and shops are operating in the town. Voluntary international people's self-defense patrols are being set up at the large factories to help the few staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. A considerable number of them have been sent to Osh Oblast.

The situation there remains complicated. A round-the-clock reinforced security force has been posted around the oblast center, which does not allow extremist-minded persons to penetrate it. During the night an armed attack was made on the building of the oblast directorate of internal affairs, using automatic weapons, for the purpose of releasing the extremists detained there. Shots were fired at the guardroom. The attack was repulsed, with loss of personnel.

In the town unrest has continued; motor vehicles were set on fire and other lawless acts committed. In Alayskiy Rayon, in front of the building of the party's rayon committee more than 2,000 people of Kirghiz nationality gathered, demanding to be given weapons. Then they set out to the rayon directorate of internal affairs with the aim of seizing it. Their actions were rebuffed.

According to a report of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic Ministry of Internal Affairs, since the beginning of the mass unrest in Osh Oblast 48 people have died, including one militiaman; 287 people have been injured, including 33 members of the militia staff and three servicemen; and 44 houses and 20 motor vehicles have been set on fire. The law and order organs have confiscated 27 firearms. Six investigation operational groups have been set up by the oblast procuracy to investigate the circumstances of the mass unrest.

State of Emergency Decreed

LD0706123390 Frunze Domestic Service in Kirghiz 1100 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Decree issued by Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet in Frunze on 7 June]

[Text] The Presidium of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet decree on introducing the state of emergency in the city of Frunze of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic:

In connection with the increasing illegal occurrences by young people in the city of Frunze, and a sharp deterioration of the situation as a result of the actions of extremist-minded groups and their attempts to organize mass disturbances and, in the interest of the protection and safety of citizens, the Presidium of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To introduce a state of emergency in the city of Frunze of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic from 7 June 1990, and to establish a curfew from 2100 to 0600 local time.

2. To appoint militia Colonel Kulov, first deputy minister of internal affairs of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, as commandant of the city of Frunze.

[Signed] Masaliyev, chairman of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet.
[Dated] City of Frunze, 7 June, 1990.

Frunze Curfew Proclaimed

LD0706104190 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Report by TASS correspondent Boris Maynayev]

[Excerpt] Frunze, 7 June TASS—A state of emergency was introduced today in the Kirghiz capital by a decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of this Central Asian republic, and a curfew will come into force from 2100 local time.

Feliks Kulov, first deputy minister of internal affairs of this Central Asian republic, has been appointed commandant of the city of Frunze.

The emergency measures have been caused by the sharp worsening of the situation as a result of the actions of extremist-minded groups and their attempts to organize mass disturbances.

From this morning there has been an uninterrupted rally on the central square. Toward midday, those gathered began to put forward political demands, among them, the resignation of the republic's government within three days. At 1430 local time, over 4,000 participants in the meeting set off toward the Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers, blocking the entrance. Militia details are holding back the attackers. [passage omitted]

Official Updates Situation

LD0706141890 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 1215 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] On 7 June at the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic State University there was a meeting between Masaliyev, chairman of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet and first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and students. Masaliyev gave detailed information to those assembled on the events in Osh and a number of (?towns) of the oblast which had led to the state of emergency. At present, he stressed, the situation is, on the whole, under control. Effective measures are being taken to normalize the situation. Order has been restored on the streets and in public places. Negotiations are being held with the leaders of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic in order to work out specific solutions in the interests of both neighboring republics which have long, good traditions between them.

At the same time, it was noted in the conversation, certain persons intend to spread false rumors among residents of the city of Frunze. This is leading to uncontrolled rallies and disorders in the capital of the republic. Unfortunately, some young people [words indistinct] are not heeding arguments of reason. They are engaging in groundless ranting and violations of public order. The most essential thing today is a sober assessment of the situation that has come about and to understand that there will be no victors in this [word indistinct] enmity. There simply cannot be. Meanwhile, human and moral [word indistinct] (?are not being observed).

Masaliyev appealed to the students of one of the republic's biggest higher educational establishments to show prudence and (?wisdom) and not to follow inflammatory appeals. It must be clearly recognized, he noted, that unless the [word indistinct] is stopped, an irreparable tragedy may occur, the consequences of which are hard to foretell. This must not be allowed to happen.

Masaliyev replied to numerous questions from those present. Taking part in the meeting were Kulmatov, first deputy chairman of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic Supreme Soviet and Tumenbayeva, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic.

Situation Worsens

LD0706141490 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] On the events in Osh Oblast of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic. According to reports by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs press center, the situation in Osh Oblast grew worse on 6 June. About 600 people from Sovetskiy Rayon arrived in Uzgenskiy Rayon and took part in mass disturbances. Three militia officials were injured while putting a halt to them. In Naukatskiy Rayon, self-defense detachments are being set up and roads have been blocked with logs and stones. Rumors are spreading about clashes between Kirghiz and Uzbeks. Four citizens have been injured. As a result of disturbances in Aravanskiy Rayon, three people received bodily wounds and a carbine was seized. In Toktogulskiy Rayon, persons of Kirghiz nationality threw stones at passing trucks on the Osh-Frunze road. One of them was overturned and sent into a ditch.

In the city of Osh, there was an armed attack, in which automatic weapons were used, on the building of the Directorate of Internal Affairs of the oblast Executive Committee. It was repelled without staff losses. A vehicle of the State Automobile Inspectorate was fired at; two officials were wounded. Five buses have been burned. In Alayskiy Rayon, more than 2,000 people blocked off the rayon militia department with the aim of seizing weapons. Their actions were repulsed. Two attempts were carried out to attack the Sovetskiy Rayon Department of Internal Affairs for the same purpose. Militia officials used weapons. There were no casualties. There have been cases of militia officials being held hostage. Over the last 24 hours, a total of 11 people have been killed and 51 injured. Among the wounded are 11 militia officials.

The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, in conjunction with the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic and the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic, are taking measures to normalize the situation in Osh Oblast and the city of Frunze. To assist the internal affairs bodies, sub units of internal troops and the militia have been additionally deployed here. A curfew has been imposed in Osh Oblast. Major-General Goncharov, minister of internal affairs of Kirghizia, has been appointed the commandant. Party, local soviet, and law-enforcement bodies are carrying out explanatory work among the population.

Frunze 'Restless'

LD0706064990 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0600 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Last night, Frunze was restless. In some areas of the city, student meetings occurred. The militia forces had to fire warning shots.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic some groups of youths have committed hooligan actions in Frunze on the night between 6 and 7 June. The children's hospital building, buildings of the textile combine's hostel, and one of the city markets were damaged. One of the attackers was slightly wounded.

This morning groups of students have started gathering in the central square. Young people are chanting slogans: "Kirghizians unite!", "Kirghizians -to Osh!"

The situation remains complicated in Osh and the suburbs. Refugees have appeared. In general, the situation in the republic is under control.

Tension 'Mounting'

PM0606204190 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 90 p 1

[Report by K. Karabekov, K. Bayalinov, and A. Chelnokov: "Kirghizia, 6 June"]

[Text] In Frunze the militia cordoned off the center of the city in the morning and blocked the main highways. A military helicopter was patrolling the skies above the city. Students and young people were holding a rally.

It is an echo of the tragedy that took place in Osh. In many parts of the oblast the authorities are not in control of the situation. Militia subunits have been cut off and attacks have been made on the Alayskiy and Uzgenskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Departments. Militia officers in Uzgenskiy Rayon were forced to keep on returning fire until morning. Helicopters dropped ammunition for them. In some cases militia officers' weapons have been seized. Some 15 military transport aircraft have arrived at Osh airport with troops on board.

Military helicopters are active around the clock in the skies above the city of Osh, soldiers are patrolling the streets, and tanks and armored personnel carriers are in position. According to the latest information, 40 people have been killed, including four Internal Affairs Ministry employees. The number of victims increases hourly. Robberies are continuing in the city and there have been cases of looting. More than 400 people have been wounded.

Meanwhile Kirghizes and Uzbeks are making their way to Osh, using various means of transport. There have been disturbances in neighboring areas, too.

Some 377 Uzbek students have been evacuated. It was in Frunze that there was a response to actions by the Uzbek population of Osh Oblast against Kirghizes.

The unauthorized rallies in the republic's capital lasted the entire day. Leaflets were distributed calling for vigorous action. In their efforts to stop the fighting that broke out in Lenin Square, special militia subunits were forced to use rubber night sticks and fire warning shots. One person was hospitalized.

Tension is mounting...

Party Secretary Stoned

LD0606142690 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 6 Jun 90

[Text] Frunze June 6 TASS—Rioting erupted following a rally in the central square of Frunze, capital of Kirghiziya. Stones were thrown at Medet Sherimkulov, secretary of the Kirghiziya Communist Party Central Committee when he arrived to speak to the gathering. TASS correspondent Vladimir Dotsenko was beaten up and his camera was seized.

The gathering dispersed after the police fired warning shots in the air.

Kazakh Party Congress Opens in Alma-Ata

LD0706092190 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0850 GMT 7 Jun 90

[Text] The 17th congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan opened in Alma-Ata today in the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Palace. A report entitled "The Account of the Kazakh CP Central Committee to the 17th Congress, for Unity of the Party and the Socialist Choice, for Genuine Sovereignty of Kazakhstan in a Renewed USSR," was delivered by Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev. Kazakh television and radio carried a direct relay from the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Palace.

Nazarbayev Report

LD0706191690 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 7 Jun 90

[by TASS correspondent Gennadiy Isakov]

[Text] Alma-Ata June 7 TASS—The 17th Congress of the Kazakh Communist Party with more than 800,000 members, opened in Alma-Ata today. The three-day agenda includes a report by the central committee, the adoption of the republic's party platform and elections of the governing bodies.

The report entitled "For the Party's Unity and Socialist Choice, for Kazakhstan's Real Sovereignty in the Renewed Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" was delivered by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party Nursultan Nazarbayev, recently elected the republic's president.

The speaker emphasised that the people are eager to speed up the renewal of society and concerned about the future of the Soviet Union and socialism because perestroyka has encountered serious difficulties and is accompanied by negative phenomena. As a result, communists are ever more determined to preserve the party as the main consolidating force. The leader of Kazakhstan's communists called for extending the independence of the republic's party organisation within the framework of the Soviet Communist Party.

Touching upon economic problems, the speaker pointed to the need for a bolder and more thoroughly considered use of market elements.

It was noted during the debate that the attempts to capitalise on the region's vast economic opportunities still come up against a wall of bans, quotas and licenses imposed by federal bodies.

Some living standard indexes in Kazakhstan are lower than those in other republics.

Delegates believe the economic and social problems require a package of political and legal norms sealing Kazakhstan's status as a sovereign state entity within the Soviet federation that should base relations with other republics on equal treaties.

Date Set for East Kazakhstan By-Election

PM0706172090 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jun 90 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At Central Electoral Commission for Elections of USSR People's Deputies"]

[Text] On the basis of the USSR Supreme Soviet resolution of 23 May this year on the early termination of office of USSR People's Deputy A.V. Milkin, in accordance with Articles 23 and 62 of the Law of the USSR, the Central Electoral Commission has set Sunday, 5 August 1990 as the date for the election to replace the outgoing deputy from Zyryanovskiy Territorial Electoral District No. 621 in the Kazakh SSR's [Soviet Socialist Republic's] East Kazakhstan Oblast.

Makhkamov Comments on Tajik Party Congress

PM0606104390 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 90 Second Edition p 3

[Interview with K.M. Makhkamov, first secretary of Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, by unidentified correspondents, place, date not given; carried as part of "Discussion Leaflet No. 41" feature: "With a Mandate of Confidence"—first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The 21st Tajik Communist Party Congress took place recently. Our correspondents asked K.M. Makhkamov, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, to comment on its results and to talk about the progress of preparations for the 28th CPSU Congress.

[PRAVDA] Kakhar Makhkamovich, for the third time in four months communists have confirmed your powers as leader. How do you correlate this with the demands of the frenzied mob at the height of the February events in Dushanbe—"Down with Makhkamov!"?

[Makhkamov] First of all, it is necessary to know who was expressing whose opinion in that appeal. And what aim it concealed. A great deal quickly emerged. The political leadership was hampering someone's actions.

It is a well known ploy: The mob demands the first secretary's removal, in talks representatives of the rally organizers add two more republic leaders, and a list of a new "provisional Central Committee Bureau" is ready to hand for a plenum. The removal of the head of government by unconstitutional means had already been prepared. Those who had heated this cauldron reckoned that the raging horde in the square was the sole active force in the republic. Soon, however, the real force revealed itself.

Both at meetings in collectives and in thousands of letters, telegrams, and telephone calls to the Central Committee working people demanded that any attempts to destabilize the political situation in the republic be resolutely countered.

We felt this strong support right up to the congress.

Yes, an instructive lesson. But if perestroyka is a revolution, it must be able to defend itself.

[PRAVDA] The draft CPSU Central Committee platform defines the party's role as the leading [vedushchaya] political force of society. What attitude toward this fundamental question did the republic Communist Party congress express?

[Makhkamov] We resolutely supported this thesis and enshrined it in our Communist Party platform. Reliance on a strong, renewed political structure is of fundamental importance. We consider very dangerous the tendency to isolate communist parties along republican lines which has been manifested in the Baltic and Transcaucasian republics. The events taking place there leave no doubt that they are organically linked with certain circles' aspirations toward separatism.

[PRAVDA] Do you believe, as a Communist, that the draft statutes and CPSU Central Committee platform define sufficiently fully the party's place and role in society under the new political conditions?

[Makhkamov] On the whole, yes. But it seems to me that there is a need to concretize the party's aims and the Communists' chief tasks stemming from them. For the question has, in fact, already been raised of the party's struggle for the role of ruling party under conditions of a multiparty system.

The draft CPSU Central Committee platform sets the aim of giving the party a new look corresponding to Lenin's idea of the vanguard political force. And this must be concretized in the statutes—in their preamble or in section 5. Then it will be clear what "Communists in soviets and in public organizations and movements" are struggling for. Clarity as to the main aims will attract more real political fighters into its ranks.

Despite the present divergence of opinions, I do not doubt that our society remains true to the ideas of socialism. Rivalry among parties on such a platform really can yield creative fruit. Destructive forces pose a danger. In our republic too they are drawing the party into an endless political struggle, disrupting society, and leading away from the resolution of specific tasks. At the same time they are seeking to unite in sociopolitical organizations and virtually straining for power, hiding behind fine-sounding programs of "concern" for the people.

Point 35 of the draft statutes opens up this possibility: "The CPSU, like other sociopolitical organizations, struggles for political leadership..." This means giving a concession and even priority to "others." I believe it would be more logical to enshrine this point constitutionally or legislatively, but not in the CPSU Statutes.

[PRAVDA] A call for the consolidation of the Tajik people was made from the congress rostrum. It was also included as a separate thesis in the republic Communist Party platform. And yet there was a proposal to replace this wording by the words "consolidation of representatives of all the peoples living in the republic..." A substantial difference, surely?

[Makhkamov] During the discussion of this thesis no one disputed the significance for the republic of either of its two versions. Why did we plump for the second? I will try to explain.

Tajiks have had and still have strong feelings of trust and mutual understanding with other peoples. Despite everything! And this is characteristic of all parts of the republic.

But, however unlikely this may seem, there is less concord among Tajiks themselves. This has come about owing to the geographic isolation of certain rayons and the uneven nature of socioeconomic development. Incidentally, this point is taken into account, above all, in the new concept of Tajikistan's economic development which the Communist Party Central Committee and the government submitted for nationwide discussion.

The old imperfections of cadre policy are also making themselves known: Because of them, problems accumulated which are now affecting the sociopolitical and moral climate in the republic and do not always contribute to the people's consolidation.

This simply must not continue to be ignored. For parochial sentiments were one of the main "protagonists" in the February events in Dushanbe.

I will say frankly: I personally support the policy of representation from different regions in all the republic's party, state, public, and economic structures.

Our congress expressed the conviction that the chief thing for the Tajik Communist Party must be concern for the unity and cohesion of its ranks. For us the party's vanguard political role means the ability to unite the people. And no place can remain for nationalism in such a healthy moral climate.

[PRAVDA] Public opinion continues to maintain that with the separation of the functions of party, soviet, and economic organs the party's diktat has merely altered its forms...

[Makhkamov] I categorically disagree with this. The implementation of the economic reform and the resolution of social problems objectively demand the party's constant attention and its political and organizational support. I will not hide the fact that I am concerned because individual comrades understand the delimitation of functions as an opportunity to escape party influence and responsibility for their own work sector. Unless we counter such attempts, we could be overwhelmed by irresponsibility and anarchy.

[PRAVDA] Points in the CPSU Central Committee and Tajik Communist Party Central Committee platforms are devoted to the question of the union republics' economic independence. But different opinions and approaches are also being expressed.

[Makhkamov] This topic merits a separate big discussion. But in principle my position is as follows. I see no alternative to the republic's economic independence. But first it is necessary to ask this question: How is this to be done in a republic which does not have a strong economic potential or the prospect of its rapid development or a broad infrastructure for the national economic complex? At the same time this is attended by the very acute problems of limited territory and an acute demographic situation, by unresolved social questions... Every sober-minded person must understand that it is simply frivolous to speak of an instantaneous and full transfer to economic independence. Our conditions do not yet enable us either to resolve major social tasks successfully or to satisfy the people's aspirations.

I personally favor a phased transfer to full economic independence. I could even say this: The republic needs a transitional period during which it will create the necessary starting potential with the union's help. This is conceivable only as part of a renewed socialist federation.

[PRAVDA] Kakhar Makhkamovich, how do you assess the substance of the first part of the republic Communist

Party Congress, and what do you expect from its continuation after the 28th CPSU Congress?

[Makhkamov] It is now possible to draw an unequivocal conclusion: The republic party organization is profoundly concerned about the state of the CPSU and the state of affairs in the country. We are ready to resolutely defend the all-party platform and, at the same time, we aim to seek ways out, toward a new quality of economic and social development for the republic. This is the only means of stabilizing the sociopolitical situation and channeling it in a constructive direction.

The union republic communist parties and the CPSU as a whole are now engaged in a quest. And I do not think that the 28th party congress will complete this process. But we are sure that we will return to a discussion of the problems of the Communist Party and the republic enriched by collective experience.